The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII .....NO. 5334. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Decree of the Spanish Junta Abolishing the Order of Jesuits.

Sweeping Away of Harassing Commercial Restrictions.

Condition of Affairs in Italy--Troubles of the Papal Government.

The steamships *City of Boston* and *Holsatia*, with European dates to Oct. 16, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was at hand by the *Hansa*. Our foreign correspondence and extracts will be found below.

SPAIN.

The New Ministry—Sketch of its Members—Gen. Prim and his Colleagues—American Recognition of the Revolution—Popular Excesses—Metropolitan Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1878.

The Junta of Madrid has put forth through the official journal a document which it calls a "declaration of rights." It embraces the following principles: Universal suffrage, liberty of worship, liberty of instruction, liberty of peaceful reunion and association, liberty of printing without special legislation; administrative decentralization, which will devolve authority on the municipalities and the provinces; trial by jury in criminal matters; unity of jurisdiction in all branches of the administration of justice; judicial immutability; individual security of domicile and corespondence, and abolition of the punishment of death. This declaration goes very far, but not far enough for the situation. It makes no mention, for instance, of the abolition of slavery or of civil marriage. These are reservations which will have to be rectified. Unless explicit assurances are given in regard to them, the Democratic Party will acquire increased strength, and the position of the Government be rendered a difficult one.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The *Gaceta* of Friday publishes the list of the new Ministry, signed by SERRANO, as President of the Provisional Government. It is as follows: Minister of War, Gen. PRIM; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don JUAN ALAVAREZ DE LORRENZANA; Minister of Justice and Public Worship, Don ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ; Minister of Marine, Admiral Don JUAN TOPETE; Minister of the Interior, Don PRAXEDES MATEO LAGASTA; Minister of Finances, Don MANUEL RUIZ ZORILLA; Minister of the Colonies, Don ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AYALA. SERRANO takes the position of President of the Council.

As the composition of this Cabinet will, in a measure, foreshadow the character of the measures that will be adopted by the Constituent Cortes when it assembles, I shall give you a few brief particulars regarding the principles and antecedents of the men composing it.

Gen. SERRANO was Minister for the first time in 1843. At that period he defended the principles of the Progressista Party, but since 1854, but more particularly since his return from the Island of Cuba, where he discharged the functions of Captain-General, he has adhered to the doctrines of the Union-Liberal Party. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1862, under the Duc DE FETNAU, and was twice banished. He was at one time in high personal favor with the Queen; nevertheless, it was reserved for him to give the *coup de grace* to her dynasty.

Gen. PRIM, the new Minister of War, although a soldier of fortune, has distinguished himself equally by his brilliant political and administrative qualities. He was a Colonel at the age of 25, and after his promotion to the rank of General, was elected by the City of Barcelona (1840) as its representative in the Cortes. He was only six and twenty when ESPARTERO confided to him the difficult task of pacifying Catalonia, which he did after sixty days of lamentable conflicts. Elected several times as Deputy to the Cortes, he distinguished himself by the impetuosity of his speeches and the facility of his elocution. Every one recollects the absurd charges made against him by NARVAEZ, and for which he was condemned to six years' banishment to the Philippine Islands. His innocence was made so clear that he was almost immediately after pardoned. The important service which he rendered to Denmark obtained for him the order of Danebrog. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to crush him, Catalonia continued to repose confidence in him, and he was again sent by the Progressista Party to the Cortes, where he continued to represent it until 1854, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In order to find a pretext for sending him out of the country, the Government gave him an honorary mission in the East, and when the war of the Crimea broke out he represented the Spanish Government at the Porte. He took as active a part as his position would admit him in counseling the military operations of the Turkish Government, and he rendered immense services to OMER PASHA. Absent during the revolution of 1854, he was recalled to Spain by his election to the Cortes for the City of Barcelona, where he sat until 1860, and then in the Senate, where he was always found voting for liberal measures calculated to improve the condition of the people. He was the only member of the Progressist Party reëlected to the Cortes in 1857. He was named Senator in 1858, and took a prominent part in the debates of that body, more particularly on the question of the affairs of Mexico. He distinguished himself greatly in the Morocco war, and received as the reward of his services the title of Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEGOS, with the rank of Grandee of the first class. Every one in the United States is familiar with the noble part which he played in the Mexican expedition, and which secured him not merely the esteem of the people of America but of the world at large. On the advent of NARVAEZ to power he was exiled from Spain, but returned when O'DONNELL displaced that Minister. On the Government of this latter deviating from its liberal programme, PRIM quitted the position which he held, although it had no political character. It was only after it became apparent that the elections had become impossible under the reactionary tendencies of the Ministry, that the Progressist Party headed by PRIM, inaugurated the movement which led in 1866 to the fall of O'DONNELL. Of his subsequent exile and attempts to reorganize resistance to the arbitrary course of NARVAEZ and GONZALEZ BRAVO, it is unnecessary for me to say anything, as the facts are too recent for your readers not to be familiar with them. Gen. PRIM has at last had the gratification of seeing his principles triumph, and is now unquestionably the most popular man in Spain.

Don JUAN LORENZANA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was at first a defender of the principles of the party of the Moderados, but since 1858 he has adhered frankly to those of the Union-Liberal Party. He is a distinguished writer and journalist, and is a man of superior intellect. He has never been Minister before, although at several periods the position has been offered to him. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been given to him because it is believed that no man in Spain is better qualified to control the difficulties which may arise with foreign Powers in consequence of the radical character of the changes which are impending. Señor LORENZANA is unfortunately of feeble *physique* and enjoys but indifferent health. His newspaper articles were principally contributed to the *Diario*.

Don ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ, the Minister of Justice, was, for several years, Under-Secretary of the Department of which he is now the head. He was also director of the *Property Register*, and was one of the leading journalists of the Progressista Party. He has been a member of the party of the Union-Liberal since its origin. He is inflexibly just and correct in principle and is very much esteemed.

Don JUAN TOPETE, the Minister of Marine, is a brave sailor, who distinguished himself on the expedition of Abtao, (Philippine Islands,) and also in the war against Chili, when he was second in command to MENDEZ NUNEZ. It was he who first unfurled the revolutionary flag at Cadiz, when he was head of the Naval Department. He is likely to make a capable administrator.

Don LAUREANO FIGUEROLA, Minister of Finance, is professor of public law at the Central University. He is a member of the Progressista Party, and was several times deputy. He is a distinguished political economist, very radical in his views, and of a firm and resolute character. He is an out-and-out partisan of free trade. He is resolved to effect an entire revolution in the present financial system of Spain, and to build up another which will insure its prosperity and be in accordance with modern ideas and interests.

Don PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA, Minister of the Interior, is a Civil Engineer, and is director and proprietor of the Progressista journal *La Iberia*. He was several times deputy, and is a fluent and energetic speaker. He is generally beloved by his party.

Don MANUEL RUIS TORILLA, Minister of Instruction and Public Works, is a lawyer by profession, a fine speaker and a consistent *Progressista*. During his political exile he has devoted himself entirely to the study of the various educational systems abroad, and it is anticipated that he will effect important reforms and improvements in that of Spain. He drew up the first proclamation of the revolution.

Don ADELAIDO LOPEZ DE AYALA, Minister of the Colonies, is a popular poet, and the civil hero, if I may use the expression, of the revolution. A politician and an orator, as well as a gifted *litterateur*, he demonstrated his sagacity as a statesman by the remarkable speech which he delivered on the occasion of his presentation in the Chamber of Deputies. He was exiled from Madrid by the fallen Goverment, and swore not to return until his country was delivered from its aggressors. It was he who freighted the vessel which brought SERRANO and his colleagues from the Canaries. Several of the revolutionary proclamations are due to his pen.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE REVOLUTION.

The fact of the formal recognition of the Provisional Government by our Minister, Mr. HALE, on the part of the Cabinet at Washington has been already telegraphed to you through the American Press. This interesting event took place on Friday last. Mr. HALE delivered the following brief address to Gen. SERRANO on the occasion.

SENOR PRESIDENT: By command of my Government, recognizing the part that the people of Spain, in the exercise of that high prerogative which rightfully pertains to every people, have fundamentally changed their system of Government, in the name and behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America, I come to offer their congratulations on the quiet, efficient and thorough manner in which this great change has been effected. A government claiming to be founded on divine right has been overthrown, and a government founded on a right still more divine—the right of the people—has been established in its place. As Spain was among the first of the nations of the earth to hail the advent of the United States of America into the family of nations, so now in grateful return, they make haste to congratulate the Spanish people on their political regeneration. In thus establishing diplomatic relations with the Government over which your Excellency presides, I recall with pleasure the fact that the United States and Spain have never had any difference which diplomacy has not been able to reconcile. I hardly need add that, in the present circumstances no effort of mine will be spared for strengthening and rendering more cordial the sentiments of sincere friendship and good will now so happily subsisting between the two nations.

To this the Duc DE LA TORRE replied in the following terms:

SENOR EL MINESTRO: Nothing can be more grateful to me than to receive in this solemn act, in the name of the Spanish people, the felicitations which your Excellency has addressed to me on the use which they have made of the prerogative emanating from their sovereignty. The first part of this task being accomplished, the obstacles which opposed its consummation being removed, the establishment of the institutions which the nation desires, the new order of things which, through the exercise of their sovereignty, must soon substitute that which has ceased to exist, will, I trust, equally merit the congratulations of your Government and the sympathy of the United States.

Generous and opportune, and worthy of all praise, is the *souvenir* which you invoke, and Spain, which in its present circumstances has need of, and does not doubt of meriting, the aid of all the nations which love liberty and have known how to consolidate it, gladly admits that of the nationalities which, like the magnanimous people of the United States, find no sacrifice too great in order to preserve their institutions.

The relations which by this diplomatic act are continued between your Government and that over which I have the honor to preside, will be from the present moment as close and cordial as should be the ties between two nations which never have had any difficulty that was not easily settled, and which, reverencing the same principles of national sovereignty, have respectively exercised it to establish according to their national requirements, in a manner permanent and definitive, the institutions which suit them best.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

In obedience to the notice published by the Government, between five and six thousand workmen, who had been enrolled in the National Guard, presented themselves yesterday to deliver up their muskets and register themselves among the persons to whom employment has been promised. The list of the contributors of the money which is to be raised for this purpose under the guarantee of the Municipality of Madrid is being published daily in the official journal. The total amount is to be 10,000,000 of reals, upon which interest to the amount of five per cent. is to be paid. The revolution will be a good thing for the capital. It is sadly in need of the improvements to which these arrangements will lead. I must not omit to add that the names of all the leading members of the aristocracy are to be found on the subscription lists.

POPULAR EXCESSES.

The outrages committed against the officials and police agents of the late Government have been, as I have already stated, very few. On Friday, however, a very regretable case of this sort occurred, the victim being M. PEREZ RUIZ, the Private Secretary of GONZALEZ BRAVO. He went to the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of collecting his private papers, and delivering up those belonging to the Government, which were lying in the drawers of his bureau. The officials present remonstrated with him on the imprudence of his conduct, in appearing thus publicly in the streets, and insisted on his taking a couple of men belonging to the National Guard to escort him home. As he issued into the street, thus accompanied, he met a couple of friends, who asked him the reason of his being thus guarded. He made some reply, in which he designated his escort as *desarrapados*, (beggars.) The crowd heard him, and one of them raising a hammer, struck him on the head and knocked him down. He received two bayonet wounds, in addition, but none of the injuries inflicted upon him are likely to prove mortal. As soon as Gen. PRIM heard of the circumstance he addressed the people from the balcony of his hotel in indignant terms, and reminded them that such acts as these would compromise the interests of liberty, and the objects of the revolution.

"Why this bitterness of feeling," he said "against the poor wretches who were only the instruments of greater criminals? They are unarmed and defenceless, and to attack them is the act of cowards. Do you not remember that one of these men wrote of me in a journal, quite recently, that it would not only be legal, but meritorious, to kill me like a dog. Well, I forgive that fellow with all my heart. Do you the same in regard to those whom you look upon as your enemies. If they have committed crimes against you and against the country, it is to the tribunals that their punishment belongs. I promise you that when the facts are brought home to them they shall not escape."

This speech produced a profound impression, and I have no doubt will be attended with the best effects.

GEN. PIERRAD.

This distinguished patriot arrived in Madrid on Friday. It was he who commanded the troops that revolted in June, 1866, as well as the armed force of the people. He is married to a lady who is an American by origin, being the descendant of a Governor of Pennsylvania, (I cannot at this moment recall his name,) who was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

RESIGNATIONS.

Most of the heads of departments under the last Government have given in their resignations, and those who have not offered them have been deposed. At a sitting of the Cabinet last evening the names of their successors were under consideration. They will probably appear in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

Almost all the Juntas throughout the country have telegraphed their approval of the Government programme and the choice of Ministers.

As soon as their names appeared in the *Gazette* a meeting of the leading Democrats was held to decide on the course to be pursued in regard to the new Administration. Señor RIVERO explained the motives of his refusal to form part of the Ministry, and his conduct was approved. A resolution was nevertheless adopted pledging the party to give a frank and cordial support to the Government. Subsequently, in addressing the people at the entrance to the Ministry of the Interior, Señor RIVERO declared that the Government enjoyed the confidence of the Democratic Party. The funds, which had been depressed on not finding the name of RIVERO in the list of Ministers, improved immediately after the speech.

To-day a meeting of all the Democrats of Madrid is being held at the Circo del Price. One of the subjects for the consideration of the meeting is the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Yesterday a new journal made its appearance, under the title of *El Republicano*.

AMUSEMENTS.

But few of the theatres have reopened as yet. The opera is preparing for the announcement of its season, but the date is not fixed for it. The first work to be given will be in compliment to the revolution—the *Muetta di Portier*. TAMBERLICK and the TIBERINES are to take the leading *rôles* in it.

On Friday I witnessed my first bull fight, and my last. The spectacle is a brutal one. Six or seven bulls were killed, and about a dozen horses. One of the first acts of a government of progress should be to suppress this barbarous pastime.

The Decree Against the Jesuits—Removal of Commercial Restrictions—Miscellaneous Decrees—Receptions—The Government of Cuba—Religious Liberty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains several decrees of the highest importance. The first of these relates to the Jesuits, and is as sweeping and complete as the bitterest enemies of that body can desire. It orders the suppression in the Peninsula and its colonies of the Order, and the closing within a period of three days of all its colleges, institutions and other establishments, and the confiscation of all its temporalities. Under this latter head are comprised all the estates and effects of the society, lands, buildings, stocks, &c. These are to form part of the capital of the nation under the regulations prescribed by the Royal decree of the 4th of July, 1835. Archbishops, Bishops, and all others who exercise civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction are called upon to aid the authorities in carrying this decree into effect in accordance with the pragmatic sanction of April, 1767, and the Bull of the Pope bearing date the 21st July, 1773.

REMOVAL OF COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

In the same number of the official journal appears a decree, signed by the Minister of Finance, suppressing the Custom-house of Madrid, and declaring for the circulation in the interior of all goods of home manufacture and of the legal merchandise of foreign countries. To explain this order, it is necessary for me to state that Spain is divided into commercial zones, the lines of which cannot be passed by goods which have paid duty at the principal ports of entry without exhibiting certificates and paying an additional impost on certain descriptions of merchandise. The consequence of these harassing restrictions was, I need not say, to favor smuggling and to swell the gains of the Government employes, numbers of whom made fortunes in assisting to defeat the regulations which they were appointed to enforce. The staff of Custom-house officers is to be increased at Irun, Santander, Bilboa, and Alicante, to assist the entry of foreign merchandise. The tariff is now under revision by the Government, and it is said that the reductions that will be effected in it will not fall short of thirty-three per cent.

GENERAL DECREES.

Another decree dissolves the Guardia Rurale, a body created by the last Government to aid in carrying out in the Provinces its arbitrary measures. The officers, sergeants and corporals are to be incorporated in the Guardia Civil, and the privates are at liberty to enter this latter body if they please.

By an order of the Minister of War, all the officers, sergeants, &c., of the army who have been exiled for political motives, are to receive the grades to which they would have been entitled if they had remained in active service. The corps of Halberdiers, or body guard, is dissolved, and its members are to be incorporated in the different branches of the military service to which they formerly belonged. The consultative Junta of War is also done away with.

The rank of Lieutenant-General has been conferred on Gens. PIERRAD and JOSE ALEXANDRE SALAZAR. Gen. CUBALLEN DE RODAS is appointed Director of Artillery, and Gen. IZQUIERDO Captain-General of Madrid.

In this morning's *Gazette* also appears a letter from ESPARTERO, which dispels any doubts as to his complete adherence to the revolution. It is couched in the following terms:

To His Excellency the Duc de la Torre:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Permit me to offer you as well as to your colleagues of the Ministry my warmest thanks for the kindness and affection manifested toward me in your dispatch of the day before yesterday. Every one knows what has been the ardent desire of my life, and therefore it is not necessary for me to repeat it. My course in regard to the Government which has just been constituted under your Presidency might have been equally anticipated. I have no doubt it will receive the support of my friends and of all who desire to witness the triumph of the principles of the national sovereignty in all its manifestations, from its glorious outbreak at Cadiz down to the present time, and which, in the critical circumstances in which the country is placed, no one has a greater interest in sustaining than the initiators of the revolution themselves.

Offering to you and your colleagues the expression of my sincere affection, I remain, &c.,

BULDOMERO ESPARTERO.

Following this in the official journal is a letter from Señor ANTONIO DE LOS REOS Y ROSAS, one of the most distinguished members of the Conservative Liberal Party, in which, after offering his felicitations to the Duc DE LA TORRE on the peaceful and glorious character of the revolution which has just been accomplished, he expresses his opinion that it is destined to found liberty on the monarchical form. He offers to the Government his cordial co-operation in all that does not require his active services, the state of his health requiring his sojourn abroad.

RECEPTIONS.

We have had two more public receptions, those of Admiral TOPETE and Don MANUEL BECERRA. The former arrived on Saturday, and the latter on Sunday. I do not give you the details, for they would be a mere repetition of those of the receptions of SERRANO and PRIM. TOPETE made a short speech, which was just what might be expected from a sailor. He will not add much strength to the Ministry as an orator, but they say that he has considerable capacity as an administrator, and will do much to promote the efficiency of the navy, which has been sadly mismanaged in civil hands. BECERRA is one of the chiefs of the Democracy, is a Galician by birth, and was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University. He took an active part in the revolution of 1854, and was a member of the Junta of Madrid. In 1856 he commanded a battalion of the National Guard which fought for three days, and was consequently exiled. He was Vice-President of all the committees formed by the Democratic Party. He was sentenced to death for the part which he took in the affair of the 22d of June, and was compelled to fly the country.

SALLUSTIANO OLOZAGA is on his way to Madrid, and is expected here the day after to-morrow. It is thought that he will accept the post of Minister to Paris, until the meeting of the Constituent Cortes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Gen. ROS DE ALANO is spoken of for the position of Captain-General of Cuba, very much to the disgust of those who desire the retention of Cuba. He is old, feeble in character, and though a man of undoubted patriotism, perhaps the worst person that could be selected for the post. Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS would be a far better man for it; for he is full of energy and decision, and the country would have confidence in him. There is a large party in Spain who would be glad to see Cuba pass into the possession of the United States. They say that it is sucking the life-blood of the Spanish nation, and they never will be prosperous until they can get rid of it.

INAUGURATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Junta of Cadiz have just presented the American Consul with a site for a Protestant burying-ground, an example which I have no doubt will be very generally followed throughout the country.

Latest Intelligence.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868—Noon.

The Junta, considering all religious communities and associations to be contrary to liberty, proposes the extinction of those which have been established since 1835, and the abolition of all their privileges as a measure absolutely necessary for the safety of the State. It further proposes that the members of the other religious corporations should be empowered to declare themselves free.

The Minister of Justice has issued a decree suppressing the Society of the Jesuits throughout Spain and the Spanish islands, ordering that its colleges and institutions be closed within three days, and declaring its movable and immovable property to belong to the State.

Several other important decrees have been issued. One grants to all Generals, officers and soldiers exiled for political reasons the power of returning to the service of the country, and of retaining their rights of seniority. It also restores the pensions to the widows, orphans and widowed mothers of persons who have been shot for political offences, or who have died in exile.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13—Evening.

The *Gaulois* of this evening says:

"We have reason to believe that Gen. PRIM has addressed a letter to Prince NAPOLEON, which is intended to be communicated to the Emperor, and in which he emphatically declares it to be the desire of the Provisional Government to establish the most friendly relations with France. He also says that the Provisional Government has no preconceived idea respecting a candidate for the throne of Spain, but will use its endeavors for the election to fall upon a Prince agreeable to Europe generally, and to France in particular."

Gen. Prim to French Sympathizers.

Gen. PRIM has addressed the following letter, dated Madrid, Oct. 10, to Messrs DE PENE, and TARBE, editors of the *Gaulois*:

MESSIEURS—I am honored as much as I am touched by the sympathies expressed in your letter, handed to me by your correspondent, M. DE MIRANDA. I consider them as addressed rather to the Liberal revival of my country than to myself. Spain owes much to the French Press in general, and to the *Gaulois* in particular, which has undertaken to show to Europe the justice of the revolution. I am happy to transmit to you my warmest thanks, in my own name, and in that of the principles I represent, for your powerful coöperation. The revolution, gentlemen, follows its peaceful course, and I am convinced that you will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has been a pattern of moderation. As every one may see, it is the work of a generous, noble, and chivalrous people, who feel sure of their strength, and disdain to exercise mean reprisals on their former persecutors. I know that a few of the Paris journals have made themselves the echo of some impatient men, and have pretended that we are not advancing rapidly enough. I am astonished at such an inconsiderate judgment, and beg you, gentlemen, to rectify it. What! can a revolution be called dilatory which is only a week old, and has already accomplished so much as we have? Was it a work of so little importance to overthrow a dynasty which has existed for three centuries, and to establish a Government in a week? In fine, gentlemen, as your journal has deserved the title of *Moniteur de la Révolution*, reply to those insinuations, and add that, now we are constituted, we shall soon consolidate the situation on the basis of our programme. You know what it is. We hope that, with the coöperation of the Constituent Assembly, which will shortly be convoked, we shall succeed, in a short time, in realizing it. We shall then have attained the political ideal of contemporary Spain; that is to say, a real constitutional monarchy founded on the widest liberal basis that this kind of government admits.

Accept, &c., J. PRIM.

ITALY.

Effect of the Spanish Revolution—Spain, France and the Temporal Power—The Pope—State of the Kingdom—Relations with America—Art News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

The topic of town talk is the successful revolution in Spain. It is the subject of European preoccupation; but to Italians it is more particularly interesting on account of intimate ties of race with the Spaniards, and because the two nations are now on the same forward track. All patriotic Italians sincerely rejoice at the downfall of the Queen of Spain, as almost the last of the blind and bigoted supporters of the temporal power of the Pope. It is a satisfaction to know that Spain is following the example which Italy has set. It was reported last week that enrollments of volunteers to assist the Spanish revolution were going on, but the revolt seems to have anticipated the action of its foreign friends. While the Queen of Spain was threatening to send troops to the assistance of the Pope, the Italians deemed it but a just retaliation to help their enemies.

If the French some day should get rid of their present master, and elect Monsieur HAUSSMANN, or some other able civilian, as head of their State, they would find much sympathy on the side of a powerful party in Italy. If the Emperor should hold out long enough to have a Pope in the family, he will realize what is said to have been the wish of the first NAPOLEON, and add a new, if not powerful, prop to his throne. The conviction here grows stronger that Cardinal BONAPARTE, for political reasons, has the best chance for the Papal succession. France now stands almost alone as the protector of the interests of Rome, and the will of the sovereign gives the law almost as absolutely in the Eternal City as at Paris. But something depends upon whether PIUS IX. is obliging enough not to linger too long in this sublunary sphere; a realm of existence, in which, with all its trials, he still seems sufficiently well content.

The Pontiff has already invited the ex-Queen to Rome, and, for anything we know at the moment to the contrary, she is on her way there. The Pope's only vessel of war, the *Immaculate Conception*, has been put at the disposal of ISABELLA. We have had in the past week another example of the instability of the fortunes of European princes, and the solidarity of the interests of their order. The Queen of Spain has for some time been offering the Pope succor, and even an asylum in the last pinch. The poor woman now finds nearly every door shut against her, except that of the Clerical City, and to that arc of safety she will uudoubtedly fly; but not there to rest.

A letter from Italy without a word about Rome and the Pope would be an imperfect record, and dull at the best. The Holy Father is out of sorts, and Cardinal ANTONELLI is at his wits' end. Everything has gone wrong, and even the priests at last acknowledge that Providence is on the side of the men of thrift and ideas. The subtle ecclesiastics are on the brink of conviction that popular intelligence, now wide awake, must win in the long run. With the course affairs have taken in Austria, to which is now added the example of Spain, the Papal Party has lost spirit, and there is little in the future prospect to stimulate hope. While the Pontiff continues to arm, he addresses a letter to the Protestants of the world, inviting them back to the fold, where there seems to be little safety, as he is constantly telling us that it has become the prey of wolves of his own feeding.

Among the innumerable caricatures which the Spanish revolution has brought out, is one representing the Queen, of unspiritual bulk, sailing through a cloud of smoky glory toward a figure of the Emperor NAPOLEON, exclaiming, "Help, help! for they will burn me alive!" To which the devout Emperor replies, "Burn, burn, Sister, if so they will it, for the Pope will make you a Saint in the calendar, with crown and palm." But ISABELLA seems little disposed to fry either for her political or religious faith. And it is to be hoped that the Spaniards will show not less moderation than the Italians, and give no example of a political *auto de fé*. It would be difficult to find a place on the shelf for a new Saint, as the niches are already so much crowded.

STATE OF THE KINGDOM.

Italy has more Saints than you can "shake a stick at;" in fact one for every day in the year, and is the worse off for it. We have got along tolerably well, and have had a good apple and pumpkin crop, without a Saint in the almanac; and it has been so from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers. This I tell the Italians, and they have for some time been finding it out from other sources, and acting upon the knowledge.

In the cities of the Kingdom the public head exhibits more or less unsteadiness; but there is not much present danger that any revolutionary clog will hinder the movement of the Government machine. Within a few days, or rather nights, past, appeals to the public, in a republican sense, have been in a clandestine manner, by bills, affixed to the walls in various parts of Florence. It has been noticed that the sentinels at all the public buildings have, for two weeks past, worn their knapsacks, and all the camp rigging of soldiers ready for service at a moment's notice. Some of the newspapers have asked what it is all for; but there has been no authoritative reply. Meanwhile there is nothing in the conduct of the giddy populace with which to find fault.

BRIGANDAGE.

The enterprising Gen. ESCHAFFIER is directing affairs in the Province of Ravenna with a steady hand. He has broken up one band of malefactors, and there is every reason to hope that good order will once more be established in that so long turbulent community. The severe comments which were made upon the appointment of this officer, with extraordinary powers, have now ceased.

THE WEATHER.

The drenching rains of a week or two past have done much damage in many places in the North of Italy. For a day or two we were threatened with an overflow of the Arno; but as it was, we only saw the products of some of the farms in the upper valley borne on the current as it swept by the city. The railroads were broken in many places, and we are still suffering the inconvenience of obstructed communication. But the most serious damage was done at Parma. The town was, for a time, partly under water, and fifteen or more persons lost their lives. The damage done to property was great. A subscription has been opened here for the relief of the sufferers, and up to this time the enormous sum of $100 has been raised. We have not opportunity very often to be astonished at examples of private munificence.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The King went up to the northern border to receive the Empress of Russia on her arrival, and now we are told that the Emperor is to pay us a visit before the Winter is over. I do not know whether it will hit the King's fancy to receive Mr. JOHNSON with similar formalities, if he should come to Italy next year, according to intention, as it is reported. The President of the United States, in office, is of as much consequence as the chief of any State, but when Mr. PIERCE and Mr. FILLMORE traveled here, we saw of how little account are those out of authority. We have seen also with what eagerness opportunities have been seized to do honor to the United States, when it could be done by attentions shown to representative men actually in service.

Some one who followed RISTORI to America is printing in a newspaper here, an account of what he saw and experienced on his journey. This is what the writer pretends to do, but so far his story is principally what he has translated from BARNUM's autobiography. It is a pity that an Italian cannot be found who has studied the country, and is capable of writing a serious book for the benefit of those here who prefer instruction to amusement. To try in a good many chapters, to prove that the Americans love humbug, because they made the fortunes of JENNY LIND, PICCOLOMINI and RISTORI, while they enriched a trumpeting *impresario*, is a labor of very little profit to those readers who are seeking solid information about a country from which so much that can be made practically useful to Italy, can be learned.

ART NEWS.

A good many American artists have lately passed through Florence, returning to Rome after their Northern excursions. Munich is a city in which so much work, in bronze, is done for the United States that several of our sculptors are obliged to make it periodical visits. Mr. ROGERS has had a number of his large figures cast there, and it is probable that the workmen at the foundry will still be kept busy, as we have so many monuments in progress. Mr. SIMMONS, who has been engaged here during the Summer, has left for Rome, where he will establish himself among the other American sculptors, who now number nearly twenty in that great workshop of art. The Summer's work of this artist has been the completion of the smaller statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, commissioned by the State of Rhode Island for the capital, and from this the larger figure will be modeled. As there is no authentic likeness left of the founder of Rhode Island, the difficulties to be overcome in making a likeness are great, and to succeed the artist needs almost an inspiration. Indeed, the portrait must be nearly an ideal one, composed from such descriptions as remain of the person of the hero, and from knowledge of his character, which fortunately is sufficiently distinct. It is an opportunity for embodying a type of the stately severity of the Puritan character; a moral production, in some respects as heroic as anything the world has seen. Mr. SIMMONS, already so well known in America by his many and varied productions, has the prospect of a brilliant career, with the new incentives to labor, and stimulated by the art-sympathies which abound in this great field of Italy.

The prospect seems to be good for an animated Winter so far as American travelers and residents here are concerned. The bankers are putting new varnish on their counters, which will make the golden Napoleons pass across them more glibly than before. Citizens of the Great Republic, highly respectable for their personal qualities, as well as for the fat letters of credit they bring, are on the way here, and everywhere there is somebody ready to open the doors.

Young English ladies with their peach-and-pippin faces, so many of whom are here every Autumn and Winter, are beginning to arrive. The cockney dialect is mingled with the Yankee phraseology in hotels, boarding houses, and on the public walks.

ANGELICO.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Additional British Newspaper Comments on Mr. Burlingame's Mission.

From the London Times, Oct. 16.

* * * The functions of Chinese Ambassador to Europe and America are, in fact, such as may be performed by a foreigner as thoroughly as by a native. London drawing rooms may lose the attractive spectacle of a Mandarin button of the first class. *But that need be the only Ambassadorial essential missing.* European States may have invented the office of Resident Envoy that they might have licensed spies to detect and give early information of conspiracies in progress against them. Resident Ministers themselves may not have wholly abandoned this function now. But their more legitimate duty has always been to smooth down obstructions which circumstances have raised in the way of good relations between two Powers without any impeachment to the honesty of either. They further act as a species of supreme Consul in respect of commercial transactions. Finally, by another and yet more modern extension of the office, they now make reports upon any useful arrangements and institutions in operation abroad for the edification or warning of their own countrymen. There are none of these duties which Mr. BURLINGAME cannot fulfill as satisfactorily as a Chinese. A Chinese would be as useless as he in regard to the first, for the simple reason that England and France, Holland and the United States, have not the least interest in plotting against the peace of China. Mr. BURLINGAME, again, will not, perhaps, find much scope for diplomatic ingenuity in arranging international difficulties. It is at the Court of Pekin, where they were concocted, that they would have to be settled. But when, if ever, they do arise from misapprehension on the part of statesmen here, he will be better able to appreciate and explain them away than an Oriental, whose diplomacy would prove far too subtle for our Foreign Secretaries to tolerate. But Mr. BURLINGAME's substantive business as Chinese Envoy will be much more with his own than with foreign Courts. He will be a non-resident advisor of his Government on foreign affairs. He will be also Consul for China in Europe and America, and particularly, he should make it his duty to trace, for the information not only of the Chinese Government, but of the Chinese merchants, the directions in which trade between the West and China tends. * * * We think the fact that he is not a Chinese is no bar to his success. *The Courts to which he is accredited will forget it if he forgets it.* If he abstain from all interference with political intrigues in which China can certainly have no healthy or natural interest; if he act as though there could be *no separate national interests in Europe and America*, as indeed, there are not so far as their relations with China are concerned; and if he accept it as the primary function of his Mission to discover and explain what are the best lines of trade both for China and the Western countries, he will have accomplished much for China and something for the rest of the world. No State can have so personal an interest in his success of this sort as Great Britain, and none could be more willing to contribute to it.

MINNESOTA.

The Political Situation—The Contest in Mr. Donnelly's District—The Defeat of the Republican Candidates Almost Certain—Railroad Celebration at Mankato.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANKATO, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The news of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had the same cheering effect in this State that it has had elsewhere. The Republicans rejoice, and look upon the Presidential contest as virtually decided. They have not abandoned the field, however, for our local issues, to be decided at the same time, are of too much importance to be neglected. While the State is sure for GRANT and COLFAX by a large majority, there will be hard fighting over some of the Congressmen to be chosen on Nov. 3. In this district, the Second, there is little doubt as to the result. Hon. M. S. WILKINSON, the Republican candidate for Congress, has been actively canvassing the district, addressing large audiences in almost every town. In the larger towns he and his Democratic rival have been holding joint discussions. Mr. WILKINSON was formerly United States Senator is an eloquent speaker, an able lawyer, and is personally very popular. His election may be set down as a certainty. In the First District, however, there is a fierce fight waging, and were not the issue at stake of too much importance—involving the probable loss of a Republican vote in the House—outsiders might derive a great amount of amusement from the various shapes it assumes. The district is largely Republican, and has been represented by Mr. IGNATIUS DONNELLY. That gentleman's career in the House has not been so brilliant as it should have been for the time he has served. He contrived, howeve, to win a wide-spread notoriety last winter—a notoriety but little to his credit. In fact, it was that kind of notoriety that is likely to prove fatal to Mr. DONNELLY. He is again up for reëlection, and as he is a skilled manipulator of political wires, he has many adherents. He was repudiated by the nominating convention, but that was of no account to him. He bolted the convention, and unfolding his somewhat discolored banner to the breeze, hopes to win on his individual muscle. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS is the regular Republican nominee, and the prospect is that he will divide the Republican votes of the district about equally with Mr. DONNELLY. This will let the Democratic nominee, Capt. E. M. WILSON, quietly slip into the Representative's seat. This split is much to be regretted, and Mr. DONNELLY and his friends alone can be held responsible for the result. A large majority of the nominating convention preferred another candidate to Mr. DONNELLY, but he insisted upon running. Had he yielded to the will of the majority, he would have stood a good chance of being our next United States Senator. As it is, he will unquestionably lose the prize he is seeking, and forfeit whatever claims he might have had on the future. Capt. WILSON is a young man, against whom the worst that is alleged is that he is a Democrat. The State might have a worse Representative than he will make. The prospects, however, of adding his vote to the Democratic opposition to measures of national importance, is not pleasant for the voters of the First District to contemplate. The only consolation they can find is in the fact that the canvass will doubtless forever squelch the political aspirations of IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

In other parts of the State the canvass is progressing smoothly, with indications of Republican successes upon local as well as national issues. Gov. MARSHALL is now out on a stumping tour, and his efforts are attended with marked success. The Governor is deservedly very popular, having been twice elected by large majorities, and the people have great confidence in what he says. He is a strong Republican, and is not above working manfully for the principles advocated by that party. Gen. JENNISON, Gen. LIENAU, Hon. F. R. E. CORNELL, Hon. WM. WINDOM and other prominent Republican leaders are in the field, all having engagements to speak at various places up to election day. The St. Paul *Press* is a zealous and able advocate of the Republican cause, and as it circulates more extensively in the country than any other paper, carries great weight with it. It is always lively, full of news and readable. It is to Minnesoteans what the Sacramento *Union* is to Californians—a sort of pocket-bible, a comfort to have around handy.

This little town is just getting over its last great sensation. Several years ago a lot of Sioux Indians were hung here—thirty-six, I believe—all on the same gallows. That was Mankato's first sensation. It has served to talk about ever since. The last sensation was the great celebration given on Tuesday in honor of the opening of the Minnesota Valley Railroad to this place. The first locomotive reached here last week, and its shrill scream sent a thrill of joy through those citizens who have been watching and waiting for it so long. You, to whom railroads are an every hour's nuisance, can have little idea of the importance which the residents of this town and the valley beyond attach to the opening of this road. It is the great thoroughfare which places them in direct communication with the East, and opens up new markets for their products. To properly commemorate an event of so much importance to Mankato, the citizens had a grand banquet on Tuesday, to which were invited hundreds of guests from St. Paul, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and other cities. Excursion trains were run over the road, and guests flocked here by hundreds. But there was room for all in this thriving little city, and when they were finally all assembled around the ample fare provided, they found a feast before them which even St. Paul—I mean the city of that name—might envy. They were prepared by their ride to do justice to it, and they did. Then there was speech-making, general glorification, mutual admiration and a benediction Then the guests went home, and Mankato was left to dream of its coming greatness.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

It will not be long that the good citizens will be forced to *dream* of greatness, for it is actually coming, and speedily too. The city is already full of energy and enterprise, and numbers among its manufactories a woolen mill, several flouring and lumber mills, sash and door factories, furniture and machine shops, a pottery, tannery, oil mill, &c., all of which are doing a thriving business. The city is built on the eastern bank of the Minnesota River, which here makes a turn almost like a right angle. Its principal business street is located along the banks of the river, while the city spreads back upon the bluffs beyond. The second table of the ascent furnishes sites for many pleasant and tastefully built residences, while above these the bluffs rise more abruptly, their sides covered with picturesque forests, whose many-hued foliage at this season is beautiful beyond description. From these bluffs a splendid view of the river and its fertile valley is obtained. Mankato is one of the handsomest cities in the State, and now, with its new railroad and its promise of another in the Spring, offers advantages to business men equalled by none. The State Normal School is located here, a beautiful site for which has just been purchased. A fine building will be erected immediately. The school was opened two weeks ago, under the superintendence of Prof. GAGE, with sixty pupils. In addition there is a fine large brick school-house, capable of accommodating upward of five hundred scholars. It has a goodly number of attendants, for the proper instruction of whom eleven teachers are required. It is pleasant at all times to greet new neighbors and friends, and as the new railroad has brought Mankato next door to the rest of the world, let us greet her heartily and assure her that she is welcome.

CLIFFORD.

The Cleveland Boys in Blue had a joyous time on Wednesday night, serenading prominent citizens and being hospitably received. Refreshments were served at some of the residences, including those of Mr. R. B. HERRICK and Hon. R. D. NOBLE. The latter also made a short speech, which was exceedingly happy and appropriate, and added not a little to the good feeling manifested by his auditors.

The differences among the Republicans of the North Carolina Fifth Congressional District have been removed by the withdrawal of Col. W. F. HENDERSON, who was regularly nominated, in favor of Hon. ISRAEL G. LASH, who was nominated at the second convention. In his letter Col. HENDERSON says: "In yielding the field, which I cheerfully do to Hon. ISRAEL G. LASH, I make no concession to others who have persecuted and sought to injure my character. Mr. LASH is an able man and a patriot. He is a true Republican, and will represent the district faithfully in Congress. We owe it to our principles, to ourselves, and to our Republican friends throughout the country to pursue such a course as will render it certain that the rebel Democratic candidate for Congress in this District is defeated. This can be done only by the election of Mr. LASH: and having saved my personal honor, I forget myself in the firm purpose to secure victory to our cause."

NEW-JERSEY.

The Political Outlook—Demoralization in the Democratic Ranks—Vigorous Prosecution of the Campaign by the Republicans—A Victory on the Right Side Confidently Expected—Gossip of Candidates, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 26, 1868.

The assurance of a Republican victory in this State on the 3d of November next has been rendered doubly sure by the events of the past two weeks. The utter route of the rebel forces in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, together with the journalistic *fiasco* of the *World* and *National Intelligencer*, consequent upon it, has completely disorganized the Nasbyan Democracy of New-Jersey. An officer encountering a stalwart soldier retreating, musketless and at the top of his speed, from the first engagement at Bull Run, stopped the coward and demanded if he was hurt. "No," replied the recruit, "not hurt, but most terribly demoralized." Such is the present condition of the Democratic Party here, only in this instance, they are hurt as well as demoralized. It is a period of terrible suspense to the adherents of SEYMOUR, BLAIR and RANDOLPH, who have become Micawbers for the nonce, and are dubiously waiting for something to turn up. Small likelihood is there, however, of anything turning up in their favor before the fateful ides of November are upon us. The time is altogether too short for reorganization, were reorganization possible, which is not. The count is very nearly made up, and that count places the forlorn hope of MCCLELLAN in 1864 in the GRANT and COLFAX galaxy.

As might be expected in so complicated and mixed a condition of things, desertions from the Democratic Party are constantly taking place all along the line. And it is not the rat instinct alone that produces this stampede. A great many prominent Democrats in New-Jersey have long been seeking for some palatable excuse for going back upon their party dogmas, which the open inconsistency of Messrs. BELMONT, PENDLETON & Co., has at last afforded them. Scores of these "comeouters" might be mentioned in this city, men of position, wealth and extended influence, such as PETER T. DURYEA and BEACH VANDERPOOL, Esqs. Rumor moreover, has it that the Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, formerly a Democratic Member of Congress from this district, and a prominent candidate of the Democracy before the recent Gubernatorial Convention, by which he was thrown over and Mr. RANDOLPH selected, has broken away from his old-time party associations and announces himself an unqualified Grant man. In the lower counties of the State the stampede is by far more general. From Ocean County in particular, already largely Republican, reports of conversions by the hundreds are coming in, the motto at all times being:

"And while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Yet in spite of all these encouraging signs our Republican friends show their wisdom by not abating one jot the momentum of the campaign. Public meetings are being held daily all over the State, and from each the most cheering intelligence is received. Gens. SICKLES, BANKS, KILPATRICK, MCALLISTER and others have addressed their old comrades-in-arms and will continue to do so. Everywhere the "Boys in Blue" are thoroughly organized and active, and will vote as they fought. Gen. RUSLING, the nominee for Congress in the Second District, is on the stump day and night, working vigorously to secure both the triumph of the party in the State and his own election. Major Z. K. PANGBORN, one of our most effective stump orators, has relinquished his editorial labors on the Jersey City *Journal*, and is devoting his time exclusively to the canvass. JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., of this city, spent the whole of last week with excellent results in South Jersey, and will confine his labors to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts during the remainder of the campaign. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN is also taking an active part in the campaign in conjunction with Senator CATTELL, Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, Hon. JOHN HILL, CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., and others. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has paid us two or three visits, and Col. JOHN W. FORNEY is also on the stump this week doing yeoman service for the Presidential and State tickets. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Representative VAN WYCK, of your State, put in occasional appearances and are always welcome. It is expected that next Vice-President COLFAX will visit New-Jersey in a few days and address the citizens of Paterson, Jersey City, and perhaps Newark. His presence in the State cannot fail of gaining the party and himself many votes.

In the Fourth District Hon. JOHN HILL and Hon. GEORGE T. COBB, the Republican nominee for State Senator in Morris County, have inaugurated a dashing campaign. Both are preëminently strong men in their section, and Mr. COBB is one of the most popular men in the State. They have taken the field personally, and their force of speakers includes Gen. KILPATRICK, Col. FORNEY, Dr. DAVID BELL, the Irish orator, THEODORE LITTLE and others. A cornet band accompanies the speakers in a handsomely decorated wagon, together with a first-class Glee Club, and free concerts of patriotic songs are given each evening subsequent to the speaking. The mining districts of Morris and Sussex will be visited, and there is every reason to expect the Republican vote to be largely increased thereby. Mr. HILL and Mr. COBB are both identified with the labor interest, and are influential among the workmen of their section. The remainder of the Fourth District is being sasiduously cultivated by the Republicans of Essex and Passaic Counties, both of which will give Mr. HILL a handsome majority.

Despite the formidable obstacle of a previous Democratic majority of over 2,000, AMOS CLARK, Jr., is making a gallant fight in the Third District, and that, too, with some show of success. Possessed of abundant wealth, of a liberality quite equal to his determination not to be beaten if persistent effort can prevent it, Mr. CLARK is a formidable antagonist even with so large a majority against him. Besides JOHN I. BLAIR also lives in the Third District, and his home influence is something to be counted on greatly in Mr. CLARK's favor. His competitor, JOHN T. BIRD, is an average village politician of small weight and smaller resources—a Know-Nothing at one time and pretty much of a cipher at all times, weak in everything but party majority in his district. A well-informed gentleman, who is a shrewd observer in politics, writes me as follows from Hunterdon County: "The Republicans in all directions are hard at work, holding meetings and organizing thoroughly for the final struggle, and you need not be surprised to hear even from old Hunterdon 'glad tidings of great joy.' We mean to vindicate our candidate (Mr. CLARK) against the aspersions of his foes, and, at the same time, set the seal of our condemnation upon the candidate of the party of treason and revolution. So mote it be.

In the Fifth District the Democrats will leave no stone unturned to secure the defeat of Mr. HALSEY, and their organ at Jersey City, the *American Standard*, has already acknowledged the purpose of the party of colonizing as many purchasable voters from New-York City as may be needed to secure the election of CLEVELAND, the Democratic candidate. The repeal of the Registry law by the Democracy last Winter was effected mainly in reference to that end. Providing the defeat of Mr. HALSEY should be secured, which is not likely, the National House of Representatives may have some objection to receiving a fraudulently elected member. However, it is reasonable to suppose that that unpleasant duty will be spared the next Congress by the reëlection of the present member.

As a political "straw" of some significance, may be mentioned the fact that POMEROY's *Democrat* which, of late, has been hawked about the city by the newsboys, has entirely disappeared from our streets. The demand for the *World* is also exceedingly limited. I am informed by the newsdealers that the TIMES and *Tribune* are now chiefly sought after and are circulated more extensively than any other New-York papers. I am strong in the faith of sending you some cheering intelligence from New Jersey on the evening of Nov. 3. E. W. P.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

LETTER III.

Effect of such Embassies in Stimulating Progress.—Proofs of Progress in China.—Arsenals.—Navy-Yards.—Military and Scientific Schools.—Views of Chinese Statesmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have shown that this Embassy is itself a progressive measure; and as such it ought to command the respect of the friends of progress aside from any question as to the specific objects which it aims to accomplish. It will afford a medium, and thus far the only medium through which the civilization of the West can be brought to exert its influence on the mind of a secluded Court. The preliminary expedition of PINTAJEN has already borne its fruits, and each succeeding mission might be expected to deepen the impression. The Commissioner PIN is out before the Chinese public in two volumes of poems, inspired by that panorama of wealth, splendor, and energy which he had spread before his eyes in the tour of Europe. TEH-MING, a member of his suite, was just going to press with a well-written prose work, when he was ordered to accompany the present mission, and withheld the manuscript with a view to making it more complete by the addition of his travels in America. I have read both these works (the latter in MS.), and I unhesitatingly say, that if each mission to the West does as much for the diffusion of knowledg eas that of Commissioner PIN, its value in this respect would be hard to overestimate. If the Government were even as illiberal and exclusive as it is alleged to be, such representations from its own ministers would assuredly have the effect of bringing it to more enlightened views.

But there is no proof that the Government is opposed to progress, though it is desirous of securing itself from the officious interference of its neighbors. Progress is a comparative term. A noble steamer just getting under way, will appear to another that sweeps by at full speed, to be drifting backwards. A railway train always starts slowly,—a sudden jerk of the locomotive would snap the coupling-chains and leave the cars behind. Just so too great impetuosity on the part of the friends of progress in the Chinese Government, would be fatal to the cause which they have at heart.

We may borrow an illustration still more appropriate, from the Chinese themselves. Their great philosopher, MENCIUS, has taught them a lesson on the subject. "A silly countryman," he says, "was envious of the growth of his neighbor's corn. Going to his own field, he applied a little force to each stalk, which, as the earth was soft, added an inch or two to their height; and then he boasted that he had the highest corn. But the next day it was withered and dead." This is the course which some advocates of progress, more zealous than wise, would have them imitate. But let us be patient; the germs are in the soil, and the full harvest will appear in its proper season.

The changes that have taken place in China within little more than a quarter of a century, are absolutely astounding. Foreign intercourse, formerly confined to a single city in a remote corner of the Empire, is now practically released from all limitations. The great centres of native trade are thrown open to our commerce. The smoke of our steamers overhangs their harbors, and the palaces of our merchants adorn their shores. Our steamers penetrate the rivers of the interior, and our merchants are permitted to purchase their commodities at the source of production. Our men of science may freely traverse every portion of the territories subject to the Imperial sway. Our missionaries are permitted to propagate their faith without restraint; and our religion in its three forms of Greek, Roman and Protestant, is received with a generous toleration. Our Ambassadors reside in the capital and hold daily intercourse with the Princes and Tajens who control the policy of the Government.

"This," JOHN MILL says, "is a dashing array of facts," but we must not suffer it to blind us to the actual feeling of the people and their rulers. The changes adduced were imposed by foreign force—not one of them sprang from the spontaneous action of the Chinese themselves.

True, these improvements are the result of treaty stipulation. But is the spirit with which they adapt themselves to their altered circumstances a matter of no consequence? Had the Chinese not been intelligent, docile and constitutionally liberal, all negotiations of that kind would have been in vain. Go and make such stipulations with the Bedouins of Arabia, or the Indians of our western frontier and see what will come of them.

But we have better proof than the passive acceptance of their new position. So far as they have become conscious of the defectiveness of the native methods, they have shown themselves eager to learn and proved to be apt scholars.

The first lesson which they were taught by sad experience was their ignorance of the art of war; and, as might be expected, they set themselves with great earnestness to supply the deficiency. In 1858, their forts at the mouth of the Peiho were carried by the foreign assailants with great ease and little loss; but in the year 1859 a force of equal strength attacking the same forts met with a signal repulse. Within that short interval the Chinese had lined the river banks with masked batteries of skillful construction. The unwieldy guns of the former campaign, destitute of wheel or pivot, had been exchanged for effective ordnance. The river was staked with iron booms and the channel closed by *chevaux de frise*.

The experience of the next four years, when their choicest armies were swept from the field by a handful of invaders, deepened the conviction that they must learn or perish. Immediately on the conclusion of peace, a picked corps of native troops was placed under the instruction of foreign drill-masters at Tientsin; and at Pekin, a large body armed with foreign weapons, was trained in foreign tactics by native officers.

About the same time, the Government feeling the want of a navy, authorized Mr. LAY, then Inspector-General of the Customs Revenue, to purchase and equip a squadron of war-steamers. The result was a flotilla of seven vessels, that came out from England armed, officered and manned. But the Chinese, not liking the conditions under which the officers had been engaged, alarmed at the enormous drain on the Imperial exchequer, and apprehensive possibly, lest this foreign fleet might prove to be like the horses' ally in the fable of the horse and stag, suddenly became as anxious to get rid of it, as they had been to obtain it. Sir F. BRUCE admitted their objections, and the fleet was sent back to England.

This was a rude shock for the friends of progress. It was asserted that the Chinese, disgusted at steam, were going back to their clumsy war-junks, and that any improvement was hopeless. But what is the state of things at this hour? Four years have elapsed since the dismissal of the Lay-Osborne flotilla; and a steam navy is now growing up in Chinese waters—the work of Chinese builders, furnished with complete armaments from Chinese arsenals, and manned and officered by Chinese people. This is what I call progress. The Japanese purchase war-steamers, but the Chinese build them.

Since the date above referred to, four arsenals have been established at important points, all of which are kept incessantly active in turning out the material of war. One of these is located at Tientsin, under the supervision of CHANGHAU, formerly an acting Viceroy, and one of the most enlightened Mandarins in the Empire. This officer informed me that he was laying down, in connection with it, an experimental railway.

Another of these arsenals is located at Shanghai, and I had the opportunity of visiting it on my homeward voyage. Its history is interesting. An officer, convicted of peculation, had been thrown into prison; and his brother, a man of wealth, purchased his liberty at the price of fifty thousand taels ($100,000.) With this sum, the Taotai of Shanghai purchased a machine shop belonging to Messrs. HUNT & Co., an American firm; at the same time taking the superintendent, Mr. FALL, into his employ. The establishment has been enlarged, at an expense of near a million of taels. Nine hundred natives are employed in it, under the direction of some half a score of foreign mechanics; and in order to insure that they shall understand the principles as well as the manual operations, three foreigners, skilled in the Chinese language, are employed in the translation of works of science.

The Mandarins who preside over it are well-read in mathematics and natural philosophy. Two of them, a father and son, built a small steamer on the waters of an inland stream entirely from diagrams and directions which they found in books. The Viceroy was delighted with their ingenuity, and told them if they would take it to Shanghai it would be their passport to Government employ. The voyage was successfully accomplished, and the little steamer, the *Yellow Swan*, now lies at the dock, interesting as the germ of greater things, like that small vessel which PETER the Great once launched on the waters of the Neva, and christened by the name of the *Little Grandsire*, the ancestor of a fleet of steamers.

Steam engines, of large size, were in process of erection, while the vessels to receive them were building in the adjoining dock-yard. Shot, shell and ordnance of every description, brass and iron, were being manufactured in great quantities, and breech-loading rifles were being turned out at the rate of eighteen per day. The officers said they soon expected to have its working power up to fifty *per diem*.

A portion of the machinery employed here was procured in this country by YUNG WING, a Chinaman of great cleverness, who was educated at Yale College. But nothing, perhaps, exhibits the rapid strides with which the Chinese are advancing toward independence so much as the fact, that three-fifths of the machinery were produced on the ground by their own workmen. Recently, when the Viceroy, TSENGKOFAN, visited this arsenal, stunned by the whirring of its machinery, and astounded at the prodigious forces brought under the control of man, he exclaimed, "Have they anything in foreign countries that can equal this?"

"But," you will ask, "does not all this military preparation mean an unpleasant aspect of hostility?" Very well, it is of little consequence what else it signifies; but one thing is certain, it shows that the Chinese are not indifferent and stationery as they once were. And you will no doubt agree with me that the first requisite to the prosperity of China is to be able to maintain peace at home and command respect abroad.

The Viceroy, TSENGKOFAN, one of the leading statesmen of the Empire, lately sent up a memorial to the Emperor, in relation to the revision of existing treaties. That document may be taken as a fair expression of the feelings and views of the more enlightened Mandarins. The stipulations, he said, would probably relate to five points, viz.: the opening of coal mines, the sending of embassies, audiences with the Emperor, the propagation of religion, and the introduction of steamers, railways and telegraphs. The first four might be conceded, but the last was wholly inadmissible.

"What!" you will exclaim, "railways and telegraphs inadmissible! Is not that declaring war against progress, and taking up the very ground that is charged on the embassy?"

But pause a moment and consider the immense advance implied in the proposal to concede the other points. Each of them has been a battle-ground, on which our diplomatists have had many a conflict, and each in the estimation of Chinese statesmen of the Old School, was an article *aut stantis aut lobentis imperii*. As to the mines, they declared that to open them would destroy the *fungshui* (good luck) of the empire. To grant audiences without the customary ceremonial would degrade the Emperor. For a power which has only received the embassies of tributary nations, to send them on equal terms would be an intolerable shame. And to admit the propagation of a foreign creed would be treason to the traditions of their forefathers.

What TSENGKOFAN says on the other heads, I shall not stop to recite; it is instructive, however, to hear him say in regard to this last article, "religions rise and fall—the sects of Taou and Fo entered China thousands of years ago, but they have never been able to obscure the pure light of CONFUCIUS. So Christianity may have its day, but it can never impair the credit of our Sage."

As they have got bravely over four difficulties, we might safely assume that their momentum would be sufficient to carry them over the last. But we are not left to conjecture. TSENGKOFAN himself does not object to steam and electricity except as matters of negociation. He wishes no more concessions to be made to foreigners in that direction, who he complains, are monopolising the sources of wealth. But he would have no objection to seeing improvements of that kind carried forward by the hands of natives. In the case above mentioned he bestowed special honors on two men, who had built a steamer without the assistance of foreigners.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Pekin, while more liberal in feeling, entertain very nearly the same views. I have heard them say more than once, that they are not opposed to the railway and telegraph—that those wonderful inventions must and certainly will take their place in China; but things are not yet ripe for their introduction. They have no men who are capable of engineering a road, or constructing a locomotive, and they may well hesitate before resigning their public works, both as to capital and management into the hands of foreigners. Roads built by foreigners might prove a ground of intervention, as the Jecker bonds were in Mexico.

In fine, they object to any dictation on the subject of railways—not because they are hostile to progress, but because they are progressive in the highest sense—*they intend to build them themselves*.

Hear what Prince KUNG says on this subject in a memorial proposing the establishment of the new University:

"Reflecting," says he, "that the mechanical inventions of the West, its steam vessels, artillery and military tactics, are, without exception, the finest of mathematical science, we have resolved to propose the addition of a scientific department, and invite literary graduates of distinguished rank to be examined for admission as students. After we shall have completed the enrollment of students, we will proceed to invite men of the West to give instruction. Thus science being cherished by those in the highest stations, the arts will be perfected by those in the lower ranks, and so in a few years, the best results are certain to accrue."

What more is wanted in the way of proof? So soon as they have some of their own people qualified to take a leading part in such enterprises, they intend to have their vast domain covered, as the map of Europe now is, with railways and electric wires. In the meantime, they have no objection to an undertaking like that of our East Indian Telegraph Company, which proposes to connect their seaports by a submarine cable.

PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 24, 1868.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND TRAGEDIES. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. *I. John Endicott. II. Giles Corey of the Salem Farms.* Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1868.

The name given to this attractively-printed volume has two quite distinct significations—the one derived from literary art, the other from human life; a dramatic poem, in five acts, ending with a fatal catastrophe and imbued with emotions of "terror and pity," is a tragedy, as defined in literature; any sorrowful event, any wreck of human hopes and sacrifice of human life or fatal crisis in human society, is, in common parlance, called a tragedy. Intelligent New-Englanders understood the subject of Mr. LONGFELLOW's new work the moment it was announced; for the two dark episodes of New-England's early history—the persecution of the Quakers and the hanging of the Salem witches—are known, in conversation and in local annals, as *The New-England Tragedies*; the title, therefore, is strictly authentic and appropriate; but to those unfamiliar therewith, it may convey the idea of tragedies in the technical sense; and critics who have the insight and candor to follow GOETHE's catholic rule and judge by "the law of a production," might do the author injustice, if they estimated his present work as a purely dramatic instead of an essentially historical composition. It was singularly fitting and desirable that LONGFELLOW should illustrate this theme. Although his popularity is mainly based on the grace and melody of his verse and the sweetness, purity and imaginative beauty of his sentiment, there is no doubt that his muse is endeared to many because of her native and national character. It is because he has worthily sung American scenes, characters and incidents, that, through the vast influence of local associations and attachment, his countrymen and women, especially the young, love his poetry; to them the pathos of "Evangeline," the chant of "Hiawatha," the primitive life sketched in the "Courtship of Miles Standish" and such local ballads and poems as the "Arsenal at Springfield," "To the River Charles," "the Jewish Cemetery at Newport," "Paul Revere's Ride," &c., have a peculiar charm because they celebrate what is familiar and endeared. Having delineated, in finished verse, the aboriginal legends, and celebrated the maritime enterprise of the land, in the "Building of the Ship," sung of its antiquarian myths in the "Skeleton in Armor," and its colonial life in the "Wayside Inn"—its honest labor in the "Village Blacksmith," the "Rope-walk," and its domestic love and faith in many a musical and memorable lyric—it was meet that the poet should embody those sad chronicles of superstition and fanaticism, which stand out, in such gloomy relief, in the brief history of our Eastern communities. The subject is painful, but it is of historic import and of social significance. Knickerbocker patriots, noted by some of the members of the New-York Historical Society, have reproached New-England historians with evading these blots on their 'scutcheon, and glorifying unwarrantably the Pilgrim fathers; but such cavillers will, at least, now do a New-England poet the justice to acknowledge that he has a "clear, unvarnished tale delivered," and told the truth faithfully, though that truth reflects no credit on the ancestral record of the land he loves and honors; he has drawn from these tragedies an impressive argument for toleration, and has not shrunk from the painful details, only invoking a charitable judgment on the ground of the "dark age," and the subtle perversion of an earnestness too confident and unscrupulous for poor humanity to indulge with safety. An excellent historian and a classic prose writer—CHARLES W. UPHAM and NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE—had before recorded these tragedies—the one with careful research and minute detail; the other with the exquisite grace and profound insight of a psychological *raconteur*: the history of *Salem Witchcraft*, by UPHAM, and the *Scarlet Letter*, *House of the Seven Gables*, and beautiful story of the "Gentle Boy," by HAWTHORNE, unvail the sad and stern side of Puritan bigotry and fanaticism with rare power and truth. It was reserved for LONGFELLOW to sketch these tragic events in chaste, terse, calm, emphatic and earnest, but wholly unadorned and unexaggerated style, appropriate to the themes. For there are tragedies that bear their own pathos in the simple facts,—their own "terror and pity," in the bare events, and require no rhetorical artifice or poetical embellishment to add to their impressiveness. LONGFELLOW shows himself the disciplined and devoted literary artist, in the reticence and simplicity wherewith he has cast these melancholy annals into a rhymic form. Carefully read, every salient circumstance, local trait and essential feature will be found, but presented in so simple a manner as to appear unstudied. The essence of New-England's tragedies is herein concentrated; the story is crystalized in colorless but truthful pictures; it is a story told in outline to be filled by the sympathetic imagination, by the awed and reverent heart; the "pity of it" is like a fitful shadow cast over the mountains and fields of New-England—long since vanished in the pure air of freedom and the sunshine of prosperity and progress, but not without a benign moral in the retrospect—chastening self-love, subduing the pride of opinion, melting into charity the cruel and malign inspiration of bigotry and fanaticism. The prologue gives us the scene of the old Quaker persecution:

"To-night we strive to read, as we may best,
This city, like an ancient palimpsest;
And bring to light, upon the blotted page,
The mournful record of an earlier age,
That, pale and half effaced, lies hidden away
Beneath the fresher writing of to-day.
Rise, then, O buried city that has been;
Rise up, rebuilded in the painted scene,
And let our curious eyes behold once more
The pointed gable and the pent-house door,
The meeting-house with leaden-latticed panes,
The narrow thoroughfares, the crooked lanes!"

The intense gravity and gloom of the first tragedy is relieved by the cheery talk of an "old salt" while in the pillory:

KEMPTHORN.

For, do you see? I'm getting tired
Of being perched aloft here in this cro' nest
Like the first mate of a whaler, or a middy
Mast-headed, looking out for land! Sail ho!
Here comes a heavy-laden merchantman
With the lee clews eased off, and running free
Before the wind. A solid man of Boston.
A comfortable man, with dividends,
And the first salmon, and the first green peas.

A gentleman passes.

He does not even turn his head to look.
He's gone without a word. Here comes another,
A different kind of craft on a taut bowline—
Deacon Giles Firmin the apothecary,
A pious and a ponderous citizen,
Looking as rubicund and round and splendid
As the great bottle in his own shop window.

Deacon Firman passes.

And here's my host of the Three Mariners,
My creditor and trusty taverner,
My corporal in the great artillery!
He's not a man to pass me without speaking.

Cole looks away and passes.

Don't yaw so; keep your luff, old hypocrite!
Respectable, ah, yes, respectable,
You, with your seat in the new meeting-house,
Your cow-right on the common! But who's this?
I did not know the *Mary Ann* was in.
And yet this is my old friend, Capt. Goldsmith,
As sure as I stand in the bilboes here.
Why, Ralph, my boy!

The devout tranquillity of the Friends is expressed in these utterances of *Edith*, the heroine of "John Endicott," which is the title of the first poem:

EDITH (*rising and breaking into a kind of chant.*)

Truly we do but grope here in the dark,
Near the partition-wall of Life and Death,
At every moment dreading or desiring
To lay our hands upon the unseen door!
Let us, then, labor for an inward stillness,—
An inward stillness and an inward healing;
That perfect silence where the lips and heart
Are still, and we no longer entertain
Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions,
But God alone speaks in us, and we wait
In singleness of heart, that we may know
His will, and in the silence of our spirits,
That we may do His will, and do that only!

The edict in all its brutality is proclaimed by the Marshal in these words:

MARSHAL (*reads.*)

"And it is further ordered and enacted,
If any Quaker or Quakers shall presume
To come henceforth into this Jurisdiction,
Every male Quaker for the first offence
Shall have one ear cut off; and shall be kept
At labor in the Workhouse, till such time
As he be sent away at his own charge.
And for the repetition of the offence
Shall have his other ear cut off, and then
Be branded in the palm of his right hand.
And every woman Quaker shall be whipt
Severely in three towns; and every Quaker,
Or he or she, that shall for a third time
Herein again offend, shall have their tongues
Bored through with a hot iron, and shall be
Sentenced to Banishment on pain of Death."

Very aptly the poet represents the minority of liberal souls, to whom this Protestant inquisition was a wicked mockery, by making the chief magistrate, and arch-persecutor's son, interpret their sentiments. He thus closes his appeal to his stern father's clemency:

JOHN ENDICOTT (*rising.*)

In the sight of God,
Perhaps all men are heretics. Who dares
To say that he alone has found the truth?
We cannot always feel and think and act
As those who go before us. Had you done so,
You would not now be here.

EDITH's resignation is as beautiful as her faith is heroic; she thus speaks to the son, her lover, of his father's implacable decision:

EDITH.

When Death, the Healer, shall have touched our eyes
With moist clay of the grave, then shall we see
The truth as we have never yet beheld it.
But he that overcometh shall not be
Hurt of the second death. Has he forgotten
The many mansions in our Father's house?

Now and then the gloomy ferocity of the story is softened by some descriptive passage, wherein the serene charms of Nature are made to contrast consolingly with the vindictiveness of Man, as when the fair Quakeress muses in the lonely forest:

EDITH.

How beautiful are these Autumnal woods!
The wilderness doth blossom like the rose,
And change into a garden of the Lord!
How silent everywhere! Alone and lost
Here in the forest, there comes over me
An inward awfulness. I recall the words
Of the Apostle Paul: "In journeyings often,
Often in perils in the wilderness,
In weariness, in painfulness, in watchings,
In hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness;"
And I forget my weariness and pain,
My watchings and my hunger and my thirst.
The Lord hath said that he will seek his flock
In cloudy and dark days, and they shall dwell
Securely in the wilderness, and sleep
Safe in the woods! Whichever way I turn,
I come back with my face toward the town.
Dimly I see it, and the sea beyond it.
O cruel town! I know what waits me there,
And yet I must go back; for ever louder
I hear the inward calling of the Spirit,
And must obey the voice. O woods, that wear
Your golden crown of martyrdom, blood-stained,
From you I learn a lesson of submission,
And am obedient even unto death,
If God so wills it.

Gov. Endicott's sudden death closes the poem with a pathetic plea and protest:

ENDICOTT.

O Absalom, my son! I feel the world
Sinking beneath me, sinking, sinking, sinking!
Death knocks! I go to meet him! Welcome, Death!

Rises, and sinks back dead; his head falling aside upon his shoulder.

BELLINGHAM.

O ghastly sight! Like one who has been hanged!
Endicott! Endicott! He makes no answer!

Raises Endicott's Head.

He breathes no more! How bright this signet-ring
Glitters upon his hand, where he has worn it
Through such long years of trouble, as if Death
Had given him this memento of affection,
And whispered in his ear, "Remember me!"
How placid and how quiet is his face,
Now that the struggle and the strife are ended!
Only the acrid spirit of the times
Corroded this true steel. O, rest in peace,
Courageous heart! Forever rest in peace!

The earliest chronicler of the witchcraft delusion was the old Puritan divine—COTTON MATHER—who is introduced by the poet as a kind of expositor of the subject. He thus defines and describes it:

MATHER.

I doubt it not. The spiritual world
Lies all about us, and its avenues
Are open to the unseen feet of phantoms
That come and go, and we perceive them not
Save by their influence, or when at times
A most mysterious providence permits them
To manifest themselves to mortal eyes.

HATHORNE.

You, who are always welcome here among us
Are doubly welcome now. We need your wisdom,
Your learning in these things, to be our guide.
The Devil hath come down in wrath upon us,
And ravages the land with all his hosts.

MATHER.

The Unclean Spirit said, "My name is Legion!"
Multitudes in the Valley of Destruction!
But when our fervent, well-directed prayers,
Which are the great artillery of Heaven,
Are brought into the field, I see them scattered
And driven like Autumn leaves before the wind.

HATHORNE.

You, as a Minister of God, can meet them
With spiritual weapons; but, alas!
I, as a Magistrate, must combat them
With weapons from the armory of the flesh.

MATHER.

These wonders of the world invisible,—
These spectral shapes that haunt our habitations,—
The multiplied and manifold afflictions
With which the aged and the dying saints
Have their death prefaced and their age imbittered,—
Are but prophetic trumpets that proclaim
The Second Coming of our Lord on earth.
The evening wolves will be much more abroad,
When we are near the evening of the world.

HATHORNE.

When you shall see, as I have hourly seen,
The sorceries and the witchcrafts that torment us,
See children tortured by invisible spirits,
And wasted and consumed by powers unseen,
You will confess the half has not been told you.

MATHER.

It must be so. The death-pangs of the Devil
Will make him more a devil than before,
And Nebuchadnezzar's furnace will be heated
Seven times more hot before its putting out.

HATHORNE.

Advise me, reverend Sir. I look to you
For counsel and for guidance in this matter.
What further shall we do?

MATHER.

Remember this,
That as a sparrow falls not to the ground
Without the will of God, so not a Devil
Can come down from the air without his leave.
We must inquire.

HATHORNE.

Dear Sir, we have inquired;
Sifted the matter thoroughly through and through,
And then resifted it.

MATHER.

If God permits
These Evil Spirits from the unseen regions
To visit us with surprising informations,
We must inquire what cause there is for this,
But not receive the testimony borne
By spectres as conclusive proof of guilt
In the accused.

The scene in Court when Giles Corey's wife is tried, gives a vivid idea of the process whereby these malicious charges were fixed on the suspected individuals:

MARY.

Do you not see her there?

TITUBA.

My child, who is it?

MARY.

Ah, I do not know.
I cannot see her face.

TITUBA.

How is she clad?

MARY.

She wears a crimson bodice. In her hand
She holds an image, and is pinching it
Between her fingers. Ah, she tortures me!
I see her face now. It is Goodwife Bishop!
Why does she torture me? I never harmed her!
And now she strikes me with an iron rod!
O, I am beaten!

MATHER.

This is wonderful!
I can see nothing! Is this apparition
Visibly there, and yet we cannot see it?

HATHORNE.

It is. The spectre is invisible
Unto our grosser senses, but she sees it.

MARY.

Look! look! there is another clad in gray!
She holds a spindle in her hand and threatens
To stab me with it! It is Goodwife Corey!
Keep her away! Now she is coming at me!
O mercy! mercy!

How far from any sympathy with the delusion its victim was, is suggested by her remarks when informed by her husband of the expected visit of an old comrade:

MARTHA.

Oh, these old friends and cronies of my husband,
These Captains from Nantucket and the Cape,
That come and turn my house into a tavern
With their carousing! Still, there's something frank
In these seafaring men that makes me like them.
Why, here's a horseshoe nailed upon the doorstep!
Giles has done this to keep away the witches.
I hope this Richard Gardner will bring with him
A gale of good sound common sense, to blow
The fog of these delusions from his brain!

What scruples and inward struggles were experienced by the pious and honest under that obsolete ecclesiasticism, we realize by the refusal of Giles Corey to pray when conscious of hatred toward his persecutors:

COREY.

I will not make believe! I say, to-night
There's something thwarts me when I wish to pray,
And thrusts into my mind, instead of prayers,
Hate and revenge, and things that are not prayers.
Something of my old self,—my old, bad life,—
And the old Adam in me rises up,
And will not let me pray. I am afraid
The devil hinders me. You know I say
Just what I think, and nothing more nor less,
And, when I pray, my heart is in my prayer.
I cannot say one thing and mean another.
If I can't pray, I will not make believe!

[*Exit Corey. Martha continues kneeling.*

When the poor fellow's wife is arraigned, we have a scene which, irrational as it seems, is a literal reproduction, except the finished language, of what occurred in Salem, Mass., in 1692:

HATHORNE.

Call Martha Corey.

MARTHA.

I am here.

HATHORNE.

Come forward.

(*She ascends the platform.*)

The Jurors of our Sovereign Lord and Lady,
The King and Queen, here present, do accuse you
Of having, on the tenth of June last past,
And divers other times before and after,
Wickedly used and practiced certain arts,
Called witchcrafts, sorceries and incantations,
Against one Mary Walcot, single woman,
Of Salem Village; by which wicked arts
The aforesaid Wary Walcot was tormented,
Tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed and wasted,
Against the peace of our Sovereign Lord and Lady
The King and Queen, as well as of the statute
Made and provided in that case. What say you?

MARTHA.

Before I answer, give me leave to pray.

HATHORNE.

We have not sent for you, nor are we here,
To hear you pray, but to examine you
In whatsoever is alleged against you.
Why do you hurt this person?

MARTHA.

I do not.
I am not guilty of the charge against me.

MARY.

Avoid, she-devil! You torment me now!
Avoid, avoid, Witch!

MARTHA.

I am innocent.
I never had to do with any Witchcraft
Since I was born. I am a gospel woman.

MARY.

You are a gospel Witch!

MARTHA (*clasping her hands.*)

Ah me! ah me!
O, give me leave to pray!

MARY (*stretching out her hands.*)

She hurts me now.
See, she has pinched my hands!

HATHORNE.

Who made these marks
Upon her hands?

MARTHA.

I do not know. I stand
Apart from her. I did not touch her hands.

HATHORNE.

Who hurt her then?

MARTHA.

I know not.

* * * * * * * * *

MARY.

The next Sabbath
Is the Communion Day, but Martha Corey
Will not be there!

MARTHA.

Ah, you are all against me.
What can I do or say?

HATHORNE.

You can confess.

MARTHA.

No, I cannot, for I am innocent.

HATHORNE.

We have the proof of many witnesses
That you are guilty.

MARTHA.

Give me leave to speak.
Will you condemn me on such evidence—
You who have known me for so many years?
Will you condemn me in this house of God,
Where I so long have worshipped with you all?
Where I have eaten the bread and drunk the wine
So many times at our Lord's Table with you?
Bear witness, you that hear me; you all know
That I have led a blameless life among you,
That never any whisper of suspicion
Was breathed against me till this accusation.
And shall this count for nothing? Will you take
My life away from me, because this girl,
Who is distraught, and not in her right mind.
Accuses me of things I blush to name?

Corey himself is afterward condemned to death and thus nobly talks with his old friend who visits him in prison:

GARDNER.

Confess and live.

COREY.

That's what they said who came here yesterday
To lay a heavy weight upon my conscience
By telling me that I was driven forth
As an unworthy member of their church.

GARDNER.

It is an awful death.

COREY.

'Tis but to drown,
And have the weight of all the seas upon you.

GARDNER.

Say something; say enough to fend off death
Till this tornado of fanaticism
Blows itself out. Let me come in between you
And your severer self, with my plain sense;
Do not be obstinate.

COREY.

I will not plead.
If I deny, I am condemned already,
In courts where ghosts appear as witnesses,
And swear men's lives away. If I confess,
Then I confess a lie, to buy a life
Which is not life, but only death in life.
I will not bear false witness against any,
Not even against myself, whom I count least.

GARDNER (*aside.*)

Ah, what a noble character is this!

COREY.

I pray you, do not urge me to do that
You would not do yourself. I have already
The bitter taste of death upon my lips;
I feel the pressure of the heavy weight
That will crush out my life within this hour;
But if a word could save me, and that word
Were not the Truth; nay, if it did but swerve
A hair's-breadth from the Truth, I would not say it!

GARDNER (*aside.*)

How mean I seem beside a man like this!

COREY.

As for my wife, my Martha and my Martyr,—
Whose virtues, like the stars, unseen by day,
Though numberless, do but await the dark
To manifest themselves unto all eyes,—
She who first won me from my evil ways,
And taught me how to live by her example,
By her example teaches me to die,
And leads me onward to the better life!

SHERIFF (*without.*)

Giles Corey! Come! The hour has struck!

COREY.

I come!
Here is my body; ye may torture it,
But the immortal soul ye cannot crush!

[*Exeunt.*

—*Jesus Christ: Times, Life and Work.* E. DE PRESSENSE, D. D. Second edition, revised. (New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co.) Written in 1865, this brilliant and earnest book has come to its second edition in the English garb given it by ANNIE HARWOOD's London translation. It forms a regular and natural part of Dr. PRESSENSE's series of works on primitive Christianity, but has acquired a special significance from having been written by a countryman of the fascinating RENAN, and one fairly competent to meet him on his own ground in the discussion of the life of Jesus. The plan of the book is a plain acknowledgment of the influence of the supernatural in natural events; the originality of Christianity, as opposed to the Strauss-Renan theory of its being an "offspring of the wedded genius of Greece and the East;" the credibility of the Gospels, and the double nature of Jesus, the God-man. It is a book that will secure an intelligent and thoughtful class of readers, and will repay their perusal of its pages. It is printed in London, and is in clear, handsome library style.

—*The Seaboard Parish.* (A Sequel to Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.) GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. (New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) The purity and gentleness of Mr. MACDONALD's thought has never been better exemplified than in this true picture of human nature in its course through trials, hopes, weariness and happiness. The tale is simple, but of continuous and delightful interest. Its English location is no hindrance to a world-wide enjoyment of its beauties.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Differences in the Provincial Cabinet—The Anti-Union Troubles—A Forced Policy—Thanksgiving Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

Report says there is a difference in the Provincial Cabinet, and that Mr. WOOD is desirous of breaking with his colleagues, but it needs confirmation. Four out of the five members are attending the Assize Courts throughout the Province just now. The Premier is conducting the Crown business at the assizes in this city; the Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. C. CAMERON, is defending prisoners in Hamilton, and Messrs. RICHARDS and WOOD are on circuit in their respective localities. It is probably the first instance on record of all the members of a Government but one traveling the circuits of assize. The strangest part of the whole affair, however, is the fact that members of the Government are actually receiving money for defending men who have transgressed the laws of the country; they ought surely to be content with the salaries of their offices. The Ontario Government is a curious hodge-podge. It comprises four lawyers and a brewer, and all of them, except the brewer, are the neediest of men. Mr. MACDONALD considers himself equal to anything, and listens to no advice; he is in fact the Government, and it is just possible that Mr. WOOD is not inclined to put up any longer with his dictation and arrogance. It should be satisfactory for Mr. WOOD to know, however, as Treasurer of the Province, that the finances are in the most flourishing condition. If we are to credit the reports afloat, there will be a million of dollars at the credit of the Government when the Legislature meets on the 7th of next month. It might be wondered where all the money came from, but when it is considered that the Ministry is niggardly in all its dealings, even to shabbiness, there need be no surprise as to the large amount of money in the Treasury. So close is the Government that it could not afford to give the newspapers a copy of the laws passed last session, until fairly shamed into doing it.

A NEW ANTI-UNION TROUBLE.

A repeal agitator, or rather a disguised one, has turned up in New-Brunswick in the person of Mr. ANGLIN, a newspaper publisher at St. John, and a member of the House of Commons. This Mr. ANGLIN was the rival of the late Mr. MCGEE, and aspired to lead the Irish of Canada; but so long as Mr. MCGEE lived Mr. ANGLIN had no chance. He has seen fit, however, to try and stir up dissension in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and is endeavoring to excite opposition to the union, on the strength of the north shore or Major Robinson route having been selected. The worst part of the matter is that Mr. ANGLIN has all along advocated the northern route; but now, when he sees a prospect of getting up an opposition to the union, he goes into the work. Of course it is difficult to understand the object; possibly he desires to be the prominent repeal chief, now that Mr. HOWE has backed down in the neighboring province. Time will show.

A FORCED POLICY.

There seems to be no doubt that whatever the Provincial Government may do in the next session of the Legislature, they will certainly have to amend their land policy, and particularly with regard to minerals. The course adopted with the holders of mineral lands has had the effect of completely destroying the prospect of developing the immense country lying along the north shore of Lake Superior, and known as the Algoma District, unless something is speedily done to remedy the mistake that was made in imposing restrictions of the most injurious kind. Those who are interested in the progress of the country have awakened to the fact that something must soon be done to develop the vast resources of the northwest part of the Province, and a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government and Legislature. The Government will be obliged to give way, and it is possible that they may see the necessity of proposing at the opening of the Legislature to adopt the very course that will be recommended. The silver mining at Thunder Bay is almost at a stand still, owing to the restrictions of the Government policy, and no doubt exists that unless these restrictions are relaxed, the silver mining must be totally abandoned. The trip of members of the Legislature, accompanied by two Ministers did a great deal to convince all who were there that a change is not only desirable, but must be speedily carried out.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

Mr. D. CALVIN, a Conservative and Ministerialist, has been elected for the County of Frontenac by a very large majority, in room of the late Sir HENRY SMITH, to the Local Legislature. He was opposed by Mr. BRITTON, of Kingston, a brother-in-law of Mr. HOLTEN, the leading Quebec Opposition member. Mr. CALVIN is an old Government contractor, and owner of steamtugs on the St. Lawrence; but it is not likely that his influence as a contractor will be of much value to him in the Local Parliament. He is not likely to create much of a sensation when he enters the House. As Sir HENRY SMITH was an opponent of the Government in nearly everything, they consequently gain by the return of Mr. CALVIN.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Yesterday was observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches, on account of the abundant harvest. Divine service was performed in the various churches of the two denominations, but no holiday was observed. The day was kept both in Ontario and Quebec.

VIRGINIA.

The Day After the Convention—What It Accomplished—New York and Norfolk Natural Allies—The Piers of Norfolk—"A Spec of War"—Politics and Improvements.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1868.

The Grand Commercial Carnival is over, and Norfolk is "herself again." The delegates have all departed for their homes, carrying with them many pleasing recollections of the hospitality of the people of this cosmopolitan little city. And whether the objects for which the Convention met were advanced, or whether its deliberations will result in the establishment of Col. Lamb's cherished scheme of direct trade or not, the demonstration cannot fail to be beneficial to the trade of Norfolk and Portsmouth. As the Colonel stated, there was a marked difference between this Convention and those which were almost annually held in the South prior to the war, although both had direct trade in view—but the former meant *direct trade with Africa*, while this proposes to carry it on with Europe. About half the money asked for was subscribed by delegates from Tennessee and Virginia, and a very energetic effort will at once be made to establish a permanent line of steamers between this port and Liverpool; but many think steam will be too expensive, and that a few clipper ships will be sufficient for the present export and import trade of this harbor. There is no questioning the superior natural advantages of this port over all others on the Atlantic coast. It is safe, capacious, never closed by ice, deep enough for the heaviest draft vessels, and can command the trade of a vast extent of the most productive country on the continent.

In a conversation Gen. MAHONE, who is battling for the sceptre of railroad supremacy with JOHN W. GARRETT, remarked that this movement was not against New-York, nor was it adverse to her interests. He held that your City ought to sympathize with Norfolk, and aid her in the efforts she is making to better her commercial fortunes. "I consider," said he, "that New-York has hold of one end of the cable and Norfolk of the other, and it is as much her interest as it is ours to prevent Baltimore from stepping in between us and severing the rope, which she aims to do, by tapping the West and Southwest at Lynchburg. But if Norfolk can continue to command this trade, it will be in the interest of New-York, as it is at present." He then referred to the great increase of the trade of this port with your City, and cited the fact that before the war two boats were sufficient to do all the traffic, while now five are barely sufficient, with the aid of innumerable sailing vessels. New-York he considered the natural friend, ally and protector of this city, while Baltimore was the natural rival and enemy of both. He said that even now, with the few steamers that have been occasionally plying between here and Liverpool, it has frequently happened that New-York merchants have shipped cotton and other produce direct, in preference to incurring the additional cost of $4 a bale in the reshipment to New-York. This is certainly a very strong argument in favor of direct trade, and should interest your merchants, who buy the cotton of the South while it is still growing in the field. If they can save $4 a bale by sending it from this place direct to its destination, why not do so?

The delegates to the Convention were nobly entertained—and will long remember the liberality of this people. The citizens vied with each other in their efforts to make everybody feel perfectly at home. The city was one vast "Liberty Hall"—everything that could be done or provided in the shape of eating, drinking and amusements, was freely and fully furnished; and the "men from the hills and the valleys" devoured oysters and drank London dock brandy and Heidsick enough to last them the balance of their days. The people did not grow weary of their guests, but were sleeplessly assiduous in their courtesies, devoting themselves night and day to the work of making their visitors comfortable and ministering to their wants and pleasures. The reporters of the three dailies—the *Journal*, *Virginian* and *Day Book*—are also entitled to great praise for the enterprise and energy they displayed, and their local Press of the city, the proprietors, editors and brethren of the "Fourth Estate" from abroad, especially the New-York representatives, are under lasting obligations to them for the kindness of their reception and entertainment. The papers of Norfolk are among the best journals in the State, and are doing more business than even the Richmond papers. The people are alive to the benefits of advertising, and support the Press handsomely. The *Journal* is edited by WM. R. GALT, Esq., one of the ripest scholars in the State, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and brother to GALT, the sculptor, who died during the war. He was a Union man throughout, although a heavy slave-owner; but his sentiments were not violent, and he never lost the sympathy and respect of his neighbors. I will add as an evidence of his broad Americanism, that his son appointed last year, is the only Southern "Middy" at the Annapolis school. The paper is principally owned by Col. LAMB, of Fort Fisher fame, while Col. LEWELLEN, of the Twelfth Virginia, and Major MILLIGAN, of Gen. LEE's Signal Corps, complete its working staff. It boasts one of the most perfect and complete printing offices in the State. The *Virginian* stands next in rank, and is, perhaps, the most popular of the three. JAMES BARRON HOPE, the Southern poet, nephew to Commodore BARRON, of historic renown, is the editor. The successful establishment of this journal is one of the pluckiest enterprises of the day. Two years ago its then proprietors, who were not practical men, finding that they were losing money, sold it out to four of their journeymen printers—all of whom were rather wild young fellows, just returned from serving as privates in the Confederate army. The price was $5,000, and the payment, in four semi-annual installments, was secured by mortgage. Well, these four printers went earnestly to work, and they have just finished paying off the last installment. During the two years they have added a job office to the concern, paid their editor-in-chief $40 per week, their reporter and book-keeper $25 each, besides pressmen, feeders, printers, apprentices, &c., and allowed themselves $20 per week each; and now, after two years of steady work, they find themselves entirely out of debt and owners of a very valuable and complete printing office, for which they would not take $15,000. I give publicity to this incident in hopes that it may encourage other "toilers among the types" to imitate their example, and go and do likewise. The *Day Book*, controlled by Mr. HATHAWAY, does a quiet business and is a successful journal. It was closed during the occupation of the city by the Federal troops, and Gen. BUTLER confiscated the material. All these papers complain that the great dailies of New-York refuse to exchange with them. Why is this thus?

The people here are very proud of their new hotel, the Atlantic, and it is certainly a very grand and beautiful structure, with its picturesque front and modern French roof. I have not seen any hotel with so pleasing an exterior, and so well finished, and completely and handsomely furnished within, in all my travels; but I am sorry I cannot compliment the management. The stockholders have placed it in charge of a gentleman of more importance than the Czar of all the Russias. His manners are very brusque, and he treats his guests as if he were doing them a great favor by permitting them to pay four dollars a day for good lodgings, but very inferior fare. There are one hundred and fifty sleeping apartments in the building, large and airy, and handsomely furnished. It cost about $160,000. If Norfolk grows in size and importance, and I think it will very rapidly, and the manager improves in manners, this hotel will become a favorite resort and a paying investment.

I have talked with almost everybody on political affairs, and find as a general thing that sensible and thoughtful people are quite content with the prospects before them—and I really believe that they are pleased with the certainty of Gen. GRANT's election. Here as elsewhere, I find that it is only the thoughtless and impulsive and ignorant masses that considered the salvation of the country depends upon the election of SEYMOUR—and it is these same masses whose antipathies cause all the trouble about the negroes, and their leaders lack the moral courage to oppose argument to their prejudices, and teach them what their true interests and the interests of the the country demand. They fear martyrdom. But the people here are more liberal in their political sentiments, fraternize more generally, and are much more sociable than I have found them in Richmond and elsewhere. There is very little proscription for opinion's sake, and this is due to their cosmopolitan character, as well as to the fact that most of the inhabitants have traveled, and discovered that there is a very respectable world beyond the narrow boundaries of the "mother of States and statesmen." I think I may venture the assertion that this portion of the State is about as well reconstructed as Baltimore or even New-York.

I learned yesterday of a "speck of war," which is threatened against the sovereign State of Maryland by the military District of Virginia. We are military in our Government, and therefore should be warlike. The collector of the oyster tax, who has a fleet of three small iron steamers under his control, having learned that the Marylanders were encroaching upon the Virginia oysters in the Chesapeake, informed Gen. STONEMAN of the fact, and received instructions from him to protect the oyster interest of the State at all hazards. He has gone down to the bay with his fleet, but it is hoped he will not be compelled to use force. Maryland has also an oyster law. Would it not be well for the United States Government to assume control of all matters relating to the taking of oysters and fish in the waters of the country? What with game laws and oyster laws and fish laws, the poor of this section will soon be deprived of all privileges, and even the free use of fire, air and water may be interdicted by legislation.

Norfolk is improving very fast. Besides the hotel, some fifty splendid stores, modern in style and grand in proportions, have been erected during the year. A new and substantial bridge has been erected across her "Tiber," better known as Pudding Creek, and between that and Fort Norfolk the Atlantic Iron Works have built quite a respectable town. The soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, who became so well acquainted here during the war, would scarcely know the place now, so much has it altered for the better.

Much regret was expressed this evening when the news reached the city that the trains carrying the delegates home had met with serious accidents. The engine of one exploded beyond Lynchburg, but none of the passengers were seriously injured, though sadly enough the engineer and a fireman were killed, and ten cars smashed. Two coaches of another train ran off the track at Abingdon, but nobody was hurt.

KAPPA.

Betting on Elections—Decision of the Court of Appeals.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 23.

The Court of Appeals of this State a few days since decided that property delivered by one on condition that, if he wins, the loser must pay for it, is a bet. This was upon a case from the Shelby Circuit Court. In August, 1860, TODD sold and delivered to CAPLINGER a horse at $225, to be paid when BELL and EVERETT should carry the electoral vote of Kentucky, they then being candidates for President and Vice-President. They did carry the electoral vote of Kentucky at that election, and the horse not being paid for, TODD, in 1867, sued on said obligation. CAPLINGER set up for defence that it was a bet on an election within the denunciations of our State laws; after which TODD filed an amended petition, claiming recovery on the implied promise to pay a reasonable price for the horse within a reasonable time. The Court below instructed the jury to find for CAPLINGER, which they did, and judgment was rendered accordingly.

Held—That the judgment was right. The forfeiture provided in the act of March 6, 1854, 1 Stanton, Revised Statutes, 568, is upon the condition that the winner shall receive the thing bet, and such was the case in LOVE *vs.* HARRIS, 18 B. M., 122; but here it is the loser who has received the thing, and the winner has received nothing. The statute does not forfeit the money or thing bet; if so, the property of money of both parties would be forfeited as soon as bet without regard to the determination as to which should be winner. The policy of the statute is to fine each party for its violation without regard to which be winner or loser, and then, in order to take all motive of its violation from the winner, to forfeit whatever he may have received as winner. When a party deliberately enters into a contract or transaction forbidden by law, he can neither recover upon the express contract, nor will the law imply one for him. It would be singularly inconsistent for the law to denounce the express contract as illegal and vicious, and then imply one for the parties.

TELEGRAMS.

Manifesto from the Provisional Government of Spain.

Slight Shock of Earthquake in Ireland.

Insurgents Defeated by the Troops in Cuba.

The Political Disturbances in Louisiana.

SPAIN.

Manifesto from the Provisional Government—Sale of Cuba Advised.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the Kingdom. After passing in review the various reforms decreed by the late Central Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the Constituent Cortes.

Some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas advise the sale of Cuba to the United States, as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Light Shocks of Earthquake in Ireland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Light shocks of earthquake were felt in various places of Cork County, Ireland, yesterday.

Robbery of Arms Near Cork.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The house of Mr. Wigmore, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, and a quantity of arms and ammunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

Another Speech by Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson was last night entertained at a banquet given in his honor by Mayor Whitley at the Town Hall. In the course of his speech on the occasion, Mr. Johnson remarked that he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England; he was sanguine of their approval, but he would accept censure with a Christian resignation.

Address of Mr. Bright—Mr. Johnson Invited to Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Mr. John Bright opened the Parliamentary canvass here last evening, by addressing an immense meeting of citizens.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have invited Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, to visit this city and partake of their hospitalities.

FRANCE.

Close of the Marine Exposition.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The closing ceremonies of the great Marine Exposition are taking place here to-day. For this reason the day is regarded as a holiday, and the markets are not open for business.

AUSTRIA.

Passage of the Ministerial Bill by the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Ministerial bill, fixing the basis as to numbers and equipment for the army and navy when on war footing, after much opposition, has been passed by the Reichsrath. It is said that Baron von Beust gave the members a secret reason for the passage of the bill, which caused it to be carried through; and this rumor creates some uneasiness. It is asserted that in a speech in secret session, urging the adoption of the measure, the Prime Minister alluded to the good relations which existed between Austria and the other great Powers, but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard her own neutrality.

CUBA.

A Battle with and Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Captain-General Lersundi to-day received a telegram, stating that a battle had been fought on the Contramaistre River, between the regular troops and the insurgents. The latter were defeated, losing many horses and three prisoners. The insurgents carried away their killed and wounded.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Aid to Red River Sufferers Refused by Halifax—Arrest of Manchester (Eng.) Men.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The City Council has refused to comply with the request of a public meeting to vote $500 for the Red River Relief Fund.

Two men named, Garwood and Carr, were arrested on board of the steamer *City of Cork*, from England, charged with embezzlement in Manchester. They were brought before Judge Wilkins yesterday and remanded, the Judge deciding that the affidavit of the Chief of Police, reciting that he had received a cable telegram directing their arrest, was sufficient evidence for their detention until the arrival from England of a detective officer, who has started in pursuit of the accused.

Extensive Post Office Robberies in Toronto.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Extensive robberies in connection with the Post Office Department have been discovered. A package of registered letters, fifteen in number, sent from here last week by the Grand Trunk Railway, is missing. This package is the third that has been stolen during the past three weeks. No trace of the thieves has been discovered. The report that a compromise had been effected between the express company and express robbers is incorrect. The case is now under examination at Sandwich.

OHIO.

The Official Vote—Republican Majority, 17,372.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following is the official vote of Ohio: Total vote of the State, 516,750. For Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, 267,061; Thomas Hubbard, Democrat, 249,689; Republican majority, 17,372. Total vote for Governor in 1867, 484,227; increase in 1868, 32,523. Republican increase, 23,456; Democratic increase, 9,067; net Republican gain, 14,389.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Democrats of Cayuga County held a mass meeting here to-day, and were addressed by Judge H. L. Comstock, Hon. G. H. Wood, Judge Pratt and S. B. Ten Eyck. It was the largest Democratic meeting since 1840. A grand torchlight procession came off in the evening.

Destructive Fire at Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. The stores of H. J. Fox, dry goods; Corrington & Porter, stoves and tinware; D. J. Lane, wholesale boots and shoes; S. Robbins, hides and pelts, and J. J. McElroy, sewing machines, with all their contents, were totally destroyed. The *Democrat* office barely escaped destruction; it was damaged to the extent of $2,500. The losses from the other property destroyed will reach $50,000; insurance about $40,000.

LOUISIANA.

The Political Disturbances—Action of Gen. Rousseau—The Excitement in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A procession of Democrats in the Parish of St. Bernard killed two colored men, and produced consternation among the colored people, who assembled in large numbers. They killed a white man and his two sons, and burned his bakery and house. The excitement extended to New-Orleans. Democrats in arms were patrolling the city in bands of fifty all day yesterday and last night. The Governor wrote to Gen. Rousseau expressing his inability to preserve the peace, owing to the act of Congress prohibiting the organization of militia, and calling upon him to use the troops under his command to that end. The General telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and received from Gen. Schofield this answer: "You are authorized and expected to preserve the peace, and protect the lives and property of the people." Troops are now in town patrolling the streets, and armed Democratic clubs are also patrolling the streets and shooting colored men. At this hour (3 o'clock) the city is more quiet, but great apprehension exists. An armed body of two hundred Democrats attempted to take a steamer for the scene of conflict in St. Bernard, but Gen. Rousseau seized the boat and prevented it. Seymour Clubs last night broke into the rooms of the Republican Club and destroyed the paraphernalia. Houses and places of business of various Republicans have been forcibly entered and property destroyed. The Mayor and a committee called on the Governor today, and demanded that he dismiss the Metropolitan Police. This he refused to do. A large meeting of Democrats also demanded the dismissal of the Police. Gen. Rousseau ordered the crowd dispersed.

The Reports Received at Washington—Gen. Rousseau's Orders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Gen. Rousseau to-day telegraphed to the Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from Gov. Warmouth, in which the latter states that the civil authorities of Louisiana are powerless to preserve the peace, and asks him to assume the control of municipal regulations and protect life and property. Gen. Rousseau appealed to the Secretary of War to know what he should do. Several other dispatches were received at Gen. Grant's headquarters, from prominent citizens of New-Orleans, urging that the Governor's request be acceded to and that the control of affairs be assumed by the military. The Secretary of War in reply telegraphed Gen. Rousseau as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

Brevet Major-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans:

Your dispatch of the 26th, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Copy of Gen. Rousseau's Telegram to Gen. Schofield.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following is Gen. Rousseau's dispatch to Secretary Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.

Brevet Major-Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War:

I have just received the following special communication, which I believe to be true, from the Governor of Louisiana, and ask for instructions in the premises:

Major-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana:

GENERAL: The evidence is conclusive that the civil authorities in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order and protect the lives and property of the people. The act of Congress prohibiting the organization of the militia in this State strips me of all power to sustain them in the discharge of their duties; and I am compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the peace of these parishes, and use your forces to that end. If you respond favorable to my request I will at once order the Sheriffs and Police forces to report to you for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HENRY C. WARMOUTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Secretary Schofield's reply, which has been telegraphed to the Press, was received to-day, but Gen. Buchanan's troops have been in the city since yesterday.

The parishes named by Gov. Warmouth constitute the Metropolitan Police District created by the late act of the Legislature. The same act deprived the Mayor's Sheriffs and all constituted civil authorities of power to act in preservation of the peace, and make them subordinate to the Metropolitan Police. In Jefferson Parish everything is quiet.

Result of the Military Investigation into the St. Bernard Parish Riot—Proclamation by the Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The officer on Gen. Rousseau's staff, who was sent to St. Bernard Parish, yesterday, reports that the bodies of the Spanish baker and his son, who were murdered on Sunday night, were burned in the house. The women and children were saved. The officer could learn that no women or children had been killed. The two companies of infantry sent there are still in the Parish, but away from the vicinity. The report that troops had been attacked is denied.

At a late hour last night a white man was killed in the First District of this city, and another in the Second. The latter belonged to a club composed of Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians and French, who were much exasperated, and between whom and the negroes several fights have occurred to-day, which resulted in the death and wounding of several of both colors.

Gov. Warmouth has issued a proclamation requesting an abstinence by both parties from further public processions or demonstrations until after the election.

The Metropolitan Police are almost demoralized, and troops have been stationed throughout the city to prevent any serious conflict. The negro policemen have failed for two days to report for duty. Every one of them has been discharged, and about 100 whites appointed in their places. Many of them were old members of the force. Some discharged United States soldiers and about 200 citizens will be sworn in as special officers and placed on duty in the streets until the force is completed.

Mayor Conway proposes, in case the authority be given by the Council, to appoint Gen. Steadman temporary Chief of Police.

GEORGIA.

Negro Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A large negro Radical meeting was held in Court-house-square this afternoon. Several white leaders were on the stand. One colored speaker threatened fearful retribution upon the Democrats when Grant was elected, and said the right of his race to vote was obtained by revolution, and it would take a bloodier revolution to take it from the colored people. They would be law-abiding, peaceful citizens, if permitted; but fighting citizens, if compelled. Many whites were present as spectators.

Democratic Meeting in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A Democratic meeting was held to-night, and addressed by Judge Carleton, Democratic Elector from Indiana, B. H. Hill and Gen. Wright, who urged the people to vote for Seymour and Blair.

The Republicans say they will carry the State by a large majority, while the Democrats are confident of 20,000 majority.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Returns from thirty-three counties show a net Republican majority of 4,000.

Gov. Seymour at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Gov. Seymour arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the depot by a large crowd, and made a speech in Capitol-square.

Fire in Ipswich, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A fire in Ipswich, this morning, destroyed Coburn's Block, occupied by Josiah Lord, fancy goods; Stephen Coburn, grocer; W. K. Bell, Revenue Assessor and Town Clerk; D. M. Tyler, jeweler, and others. Wait's shoe manufactory, adjoining, was also burned. One man was injured by the explosion of kerosene. The property was partly insured.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Inauguration of Dr. McCosh as President—Interesting Exercises—Addresses by Hon. W. C. Alexander and Dr. McLean—Inaugural Address of the New President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

This is destined to be a memorable date in the history of "Old Princeton," for to-day Dr. McCosh was inaugurated President of the venerable institution. The ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of people, among whom were professors of other colleges and distinguished men from neighboring cities. The day was observed as a holiday by the citizens of this place.

Gov. Ward, President *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees, opened the exercises by a few remarks, after which Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, offered an earnest prayer.

Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New-York, followed with an able congratulatory address to the alumni and friends of the college, passing an eloquent eulogy upon the venerable Dr. MacLean, the retiring President. Dr. McCosh was then formally presented to Chancellor Zabriskie, who administered the oath of office. The choir sang a Te Deum, and Dr. MacLean went through the ceremony of surrendering to his successor the keys of the college, its charters, and a copy of the laws, making a few feeling remarks as he did so. Dr. McCosh then amid tremendous cheering, came forward and delivered his inaugural address, which was upon "Academic Teaching in Europe." The afternoon exercises were brought to a close with a prayer and the singing of the doxology. In the evening the College Campus was brilliantly illuminated, and the new President held a levee which was generally attended by the distinguished guests and the students.

REPLY TO MR. SEYMOUR.

Speech of Gov. Morton at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Gov. Morton addressed a great meeting here to-night. He said the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana has called Gov. Seymour forth from his rural retreat in New-York, and he is making a last and desperate effort to retrieve the fallen fortune of a decayed, disloyal and dishonored party. The great object which he seems to have in view in all the speeches which he has made since he started on his tour, is to array the Western against the Eastern States; to excite the people of the Northwest to hostility toward the people of what he calls Northern Atlantic States. A New-Yorker as he is, an Eastern man as he is, he does not hesitate to slander his section and the people of his own State to represent them as enemies commercially, financially and socially of the people of the northwestern States. The people of New-York, to whom he owes his official dignities and all that he is, are represented by him as oppressing the people of the northwestern States, extorting from them, robbing and plundering them at every point. For many years the politicians of the South labored to incite their people against the North, and their labors finally resulted in a rebellion. For years it has been the policy of the Democratic Party of Indiana and other Northwestern States, to denounce New-England and arouse the prejudices of feeling of our people against the people of that portion of our country. This was the staple of the Democratic argument throughout the country, and leading men of that party in Indiana hinted broadly at a Northwestern Confederacy, and that New-England should be left out in the cold, and now we have an Eastern politician, a candidate for office, endeavoring by every means in his power to excite the people of the Northwest against the people even of his own State. The Governor then reviewed at length Mr. Seymour's criticisms on the National debt and banking system.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sharp Shock of an Earthquake in San Francisco—Resignation of the Republican Members of the Oregon Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at midnight, causing considerable fright. No damage was done.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature have resigned. The Governor has accepted their resignations. This leaves the House without a quorum. No appropriation bill has passed the House. There is great excitement in Salem.

Immense Republican Display in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The largest torchlight procession ever held in the southern tier of counties took place in Elmira to-night. Over 2,000 torches were in line, and over 200 houses were brilliantly illuminated. Companies of Grant Invincibles were present from Corning, Painted Post, Waverly, Owego, Athens, Penn.; Towanda, Penn.; Ridge Bay, Penn., and all the villages in Chemung County. Hon. John Cochrane, Gen. E. M. Lee and Gen. Bruce were among the speakers. The procession marched about five miles, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the people along the line. The jubilee closed about 11 o'clock.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting at Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The largest political demonstration ever held in Chautauqua County took place in this village to-day, to ratify the Republican National, State and local nominations. The audience, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000, was addressed in the afternoon by Major-Pleasonton and Lieut.-Gov. Lee, of Ohio. In the evening a large meeting was held, which was addressed by Judge Schofield, of Erie, Penn., and Hon. W. O. Putnam, of Buffalo. A grand torchlight procession closed the demonstration.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The operatives in the woolen mills of this city struck to-day against the reduction of their wages, fifteen per cent., which advance was made a few weeks since, during the temporary advance in the price of goods. Some five hundred hands have quit work. There is no prospect of a settlement.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 27.—A fire broke out this morning in the drying room in the west wing of the Washington Mills. The flames were confined to the roof and attic. The estimated damage is $20,000, principally by water.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—E. Fenn Dickinson, Probate Judge of Sandusky, and member of Congress elect from the Northern District, was arrested on Saturday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. A partial examination was had yesterday, and the case was continued at the defendant's request to Nov. 4. This is the same case in which McArdle is implicated.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—The *State Journal*, a Republican daily paper, has commenced its publication here. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad mortgage bond was stamped to-day with United States stamps to the amount of $10,000. The bond is for $10,000,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A German, named Louis Metzger, set fire to his dwelling-house this morning, and then shot himself. He is expected to die.

Letter from Gen. E. H. Hobson, of Kentucky—He Cordially Supports Grant.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Oct. 16, 1868.

Editor of the Frankfort (Ky.,) Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: Some few days since the Louisville *Courier* published a list of Generals, who the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Citizen* says are supporters of Seymour and Blair. My name was included in said list.

I have never entertained the remotest idea of voting for or supporting in any manner, shape or form, the Rebel Democratic ticket headed by Seymour and Blair. I have for some time honestly believed that the success of the so-called Democratic Party would insure the destruction of our great Government, and in its success that liberty, freedom and human rights would be totally obliterated and disregarded, and all that our noble, grand and glorious Federal army fought for would be lost to the generations which are to follow and control the destinies of a free, happy, prosperous nation and people. * * * I earnestly desire that every Federal soldier throughout the country with whom I had the honor to serve or command, should know that I heartily indorse the principles of the National Union Republican Party, and that it is my desire, purpose and intention to vote for our great patriot and General, U. S. Grant, for President, and for that pure patriot, statesman and gentleman, Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President. We want peace; we will have peace. The election of Grant and Colfax will secure it.

Your friend, truly, E. H. HOBSON.

LARGE FIRE AT YONKERS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in Copcutt's machine shop, in the rear of the *Gazette* office, in Yonkers. The first floor was occupied by Messmore, as a tobacco factory; loss $5,000; no insurance. The second and third floors, by Sanderson, as a machine shop; loss $25,000; insured for $8,000. Mr. Sanderson had $8,000 worth of machinery finished, ready for delivery yesterday morning. The loss on the building is about $15,000, on which there was no insurance. By the arduous exertions of the Fire Department, the fire was prevented from spreading any further.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Rally of the Democratic "Reserves" at Tammany Hall.

Feeble Demonstration at Union Square.

Speeches by Gen. Frank P. Blair, Hon. James S. Thayer, Mark M. Pomeroy, John T. Hoffman and Others.

A mass meeting of the Democracy was held at Tammany Hall, last evening, to ratify the nominations of the National and State Conventions. The hall was filled to overflowing at an early hour, a large number of ladies being present. The gathering in Union-square fell far short of the expectations aroused by the lavish display of fireworks, the noise of cannon and the tolling of the monster bell which for months past has appropriately summoned the faithful to the great wakes of the expiring party. Money had been scattered broadcast to give *éclat* to this last effort at resucitation, but the harvest was a poor one. The crowd, if crowd it can be called, outside of Tammany Hall, numbered not more than a tenth of that gathered in the same space three weeks ago. Insignificant as the gathering was, still more noticeable was the absence of that boisterous enthusiasm which has hitherto marked the mass meetings of the Democrats. A thousand or thereabout made up the crowd about the centre stand, facing Broadway, and half that number at another stand adjoining, made up the multitude who wished to be recognized as Democrats, and who did the occasional and weak-lunged cheering. The foot-paths were lined with those who came to see the sight, and the windows of the hotels and dwellings facing on the square were crowded with the dwellers therein. This, with the calcium lights, and the glare of rockets and long lines of Chinese lanterns, and the solemn music of the passing bell, made up the show outside.

At 8 o'clock the inside meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who said that many would have noticed that the motto contained on the cards of invitation was a phrase from the speech of one of the gallantest soldiers of the war—Gen. Slocum. It reads, "Continue on the Ramparts." It was uttered during a dark period of the war, and should be the watchword of the Democratic Party. Mr. Hall continued: "It is the intention of the enemy, next Tuesday, to provoke you into a riot. The motto of the Loyal Leaguers is 'Let us have peace;' their prayer is, 'Let us have a riot on Tuesday next.' Let them be disappointed."

Mr. Hall then introduced Hon. James S. Thayer, who was received with applause.

MR. THAYER'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: New-York is again in motion. For the second time during the campaign her Democracy throng her avenues and defile through all her streets. It was a raw, cold morning that dawned the day after the election in November, 1862; but there was sunshine on that day in every northern household. American citizens were free. They could sit at their firesides, kneel at the altar, and go forth to the workshop and to the fields of labor, and the Provost Marshal, without the authority of the law, dare not lay the weight of his little finger upon them. "Little bells" and big ones might ring, but the sounds no longer vibrated in the Northern air. New-York was Democratic, which meant that she was not only loyal, but free; not only that she would support the Government, but protect her people. For this vindication of personal rights the Republican Party never have forgiven, nor never will forgive, Horatio Seymour. During his term of office his untiring and patriotic efforts to sustain the Government and put down rebellion were acknowledged over and over again by President Lincoln, and the heart of Stanton, laudatory and thankful, went out to him in letters and dispatches warm and affectionate. But it was one thing to support the Government in enforcing obedience to its laws at the South, and another to uphold it in violating the laws at the North. Gov. Seymour refused to do the latter. In this great contest, with the name of Horatio Seymour, is closely linked another name, cherished and honored by the Democracy of the City and State of New-York. And in transferring John T. Hoffman from the Chief Magistracy of the City to that of the State, you will fittingly reward one whose ability, integrity and aptitude for public life have already made him the popular favorite of this great emporium. The results of the elections in 1867 discouraged the Republican Party and placed them in a hopeless minority. The people declared by decided majorities their opposition to negro suffrage and the scheme of Congressional reconstruction. It was understood that Grant would be their candidate for the Presidency; they had the benefit of his name in the elections of that year. It was enough, the country was against them. They saw that if they retained the Government, something must be done; the old issues had failed them—and must be abandoned or covered over for the time—there must be a change of base. Their strategy was bold and unscrupulous—they resolved to take advantage of their own misdeeds, that the legitimate fruits of their misgovernment in the South should be charged not to the measures themselves, but to the temper and character of the people upon whom they were imposed. The very disorders engendered by their policy and its material fruits are produced as evidences of willful and deliberate discontent and crime on the part of the people subjected to it. I have not time to trace in detail the actions of the Southern people since the close of the war, and their political relations to the Government in the various forms and phases it has assumed. A few facts will show how utterly groundless is the charges that the old element of slavery and secession has been, or is the pervading and dominant one in the Southern mind, actuating and governing her people. The war closed the middle of April, 1865. Under the statesmanship and magnanimous policy pursued by President Johnson, the Southern States reorganized and formed their State Governments; they accepted freely and frankly every one of the conditions that the President or Congress at the time, and that the people of the North desired should be exacted. Every one, I say. And these conditions were made a part of the organic law of every one of the States reorganized, namely, the abandonment of the doctrine of secession, the abolition of slavery, the recognition of the civil rights of the negro and the repudiation of the rebel debt. At the beginning of 1866 we have this state of things: Ten of the States are reorganized; Senators and Representatives are chosen; they go to Washington and ask for admission; the process is complete; the whole country acquiesced, and why did we not have peace? In the reorganization of these States, who were appointed Provisional Governors? Not an original secessionist or a leader in the rebellion. All were original Union men. Such men as Sharkey, Perry and Parsons, and others of the same character. And when the people—the white voters of the South, now disfranchised—elected their representatives, who did they send to Washington? Union men still. Of the twenty Senators and forty-six Representatives elected, I cannot find, from my examination, but one man who was a member of any of the State Conventions, and voted for an ordinance of secession. Why were not these men admitted to their seats in Congress? For the reason that within two years there was to be a Presidential election, and these States were not likely to be Republican. Mr. Raymond, of the Times, then a Conservative, gave a true solution of the whole matter. He was at that time a member of Congress. He says: "The leaders in both Houses announce their determination to make negro suffrage a condition of restoration. The whole power of Congress was surrendered to a 'committee of fifteen.' When the popular sentiment revolted against universal negro suffrage, that committee adopted a scheme intended to keep eleven States out of the Union until after the Presidential election." I aver, then, that within a period of eight months after the close of the war, ten of the eleven States were reorganized, and but for the Radical action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, those States would have been restored to their just and equal relations to the Government, and we should have had peace throughout the country. The Republicans say they want peace, and they know that a wise and just policy would secure it. But there is something they want more than peace—they want power—and to retain it, will keep open every ghastly wound inflicted by the war, inflame to madness every evil passion, and sacrifice, as they do in the present canvass, every honorable rule and sentiment of political warfare. For power, established, permanent power, the reign of a dynasty, or the rule of a faction—they would elevate to the Presidency the General of the army—the man who to-day stands with the heel of his military boot on the neck of the South, and who will not hesitate, whenever necessary to continue his power, to throw his sword upon the bowed and prostrate form of the North. Do the American people discern the steps by which fate seems to lead them along the path that ends in the overthrow of all republics? First, a civil war, long and desolating, during which the animosities and passions that had existed for a generation fierce and violent, were heated to a consuming flame. No settlement of the issues in dispute by negotiation or compromise, but by subjugation, complete and absolute, of the rebellious States; no conqueror, in the hour of victory, generous and magnanimous. But the love of power interposing, harshness and injustice follow, and ripen into oppression and revenge cruel as the grave. And now the third scene—the curtain rises—and there appears, as always in the history of Republics before their final overthrow, the successful military chief, the man on horseback, with the sword and epaulette, first the idol of the people, next the betrayer and destroyer of their liberties. I think the Radicals knew their man when they selected Grant, and that he embodied more completely than any other man in the country the dangerous and fatal heresy of the day, that "We want a stronger Government," and that his mind is largely pervaded with the spirit that rejoices more and glories in the strength of a nation, than in the freedom of the States. A graceful writer and admirer of General Grant—graceful because she is woman, and, an admirer of Grant, because she is a strong-minded one, I presume, says: "There be many who find the character of Gen. Grant a baffling and impenetrable mystery—who imagine something Jesuitically dark and subtle in his imperturbable quietude and reticence—in the impassive face from which all merely curious looks glance off. * * * There is something in a first meeting with Gen. Grant that strikes one aback—in the steady, inflexible steel-blue eye, in the strong reticent mouth, in the Gaelic jaw firmly but not fiercely set, in the indescribable air of self-possession and self-reliance that envelopes the man." I must confess that those are the characteristics which should "strike one aback" in studying the character of Gen. Grant. The writer seems to me to group with graphic power the very traits that belong to the man who, if ever seated in the Presidential chair, would convert it into a throne, which would press these States together, and encircle them with the iron chain of despotic power." The demonstration made at the Cooper Institute the other evening by the so-called War Democrats does not deceive anybody in New-York, and if our friends anywhere out of the City attach to it the least importance—if they regard it as indicating in any degree defection in the Democratic Party, they overrate altogether the character and significance of the movement. It is simply a repetition of the stale performance enacted four years ago on the same stage, in which the same actors reappear with some diminution of freshness and vigor, with their war-paint a little dimmed and streaked, but with unabated assumption and audacity. After four years of unswerving devotion to the Radical Party, these gentlemen style themselves Democrats; and after nearly four years of peace they are still for war! In a call to assemble and discuss the issues of the pending canvass, nothing less than the high-sounding title of War Democrat satisfies them. I do not understand how it is that men who have not acted, or voted with, or had any connection or affiliation with Democrats for years, should assume the name. If these men are really Democrats, then I have not a word to say, and what I do say at this gathering has no reference to them. Most of them, however, are well known—the *trade mark* is upon them—and they cannot escape the responsibility of assuming to act under a false name, and for a purpose; and that purpose is to deceive the public—to obtain votes by declaring that they have been until now Democrats, acting and voting with the Democratic Party, and that for the first time the candidates and platform are so distasteful they must separate from the party. It is the duty of every honest man to strip from these political harlequins the stolen robes of Democracy, and expose them to the gaze and contempt of the country, with nothing but their own war paint upon them. Any man with the soul of a Democrat, with the charity of a Christian, would have turned away from that banquet of horrors, so lavishly garnished, sick and weary at heart. These gentlemen must set their pretensions in some other direction; they are anything but Democrats. Even to be a delegate to a Democratic National Convention and participate in its deliberations, does not make a man Democratic who comes home and votes for Abraham Lincoln. To be a Sachem in Tammany Hall, to smoke the pipe and sit around the council fires of that august and mysterious body, does not make a man a Democrat if he is, in his politics, unmistakably of another type, and belongs to a different race, and that not the white race, he will, sooner or later find himself excluded from that association. These men are what I call the "ferry-boats" of politics, made to cross from one side to the other; they take fare from both sides, and will cross as often as you wish, and carry anything that will pay; made to paddle in shallow water, and if there is the appearance of a storm, they haul up and tie to the side they are nearest to, and wait till the shower is over. I do not doubt for one moment the success of our candidates. This land will and must have peace, and it can only come from the triumph of the Democratic Party. The breath of heaven, that is charged with peace for this land, will not fan the warrior's cheek, nor lift into the air the nodding plume of the military chieftain. It will descend upon the head and circle with radiant glory the brow of the Christian statesman. His reconciling genius will span the dividing streams of the sections; under his wise superintending hand the wide arch will stretch clear across from North to South, and as the thronging masses come up and meet again in the old embrace of union and brotherhood—as they look down on the waters, free at last from bitterness and death, millions of happy faces will be mirrored there—the gaze of hate shall fade away in the enduring smile of a reconciliation that will be a pledge that hearts so long estranged are again united, never again to be severed.

GEN. F. B. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have come from the banks of the Mississippi, in obedience to your summons to be present here to-night at this great meeting. I bear also with me the greetings—the cordial greetings—of the Democracy of the West to the Democracy of New-York City. Their voice gives out no uncertain sound in this exigency in the history of our country. They are still, my fellow-citizens, confident and defiant. [Cheers.] The battle which produced them, they know, involves the safety and the perpetuity of our Government. They are ready to meet it; and the men in the Democratic ranks in the West will not shrink from it. [Cheers and cries of "good."] And I tell you, my friends, my candid opinion that the undismayed and the unterrified Democracy of the West will yet wring from their adversaries a victory on the 3d of November. [Great cheers.] My fellow-citizens, a great Senator from my State, or one who was the greatest Senator from Missouri, uttered, in my opinion, the noblest and the wisest sentiment that ever fell from man, when he exclaimed, in the moment of his triumph over his bitterest enemies, to his friend who came to salute and rejoice with him in his triumph: He said, "My friends, exultation is natural, but moderation is ornament and victory." [Cheers.] This sentiment, I conceive, represents the genius of our Constitution, the sheltering feebleness of minorities throwing those safeguards round individuals, and protecting with their broad ægis every shade of differing opinion, radiant, as it were, with the noble sentiment of toleration. I believe, my friends, that this is the natural and the true groundwork of republican government; that without this spirit we cannot maintain our Government and our institutions. [Cries of "Louder."] I cannot talk loud enough to talk to the Democracy of this City, aided as they are by the band outside. [Cheers and laughter.] Is this the spirit, my fellow-citizens, is this the spirit in which this reconstruction policy has been brought forward, thrust upon the people of this country. On the contrary has not that been brought forward in the most prescriptive, persecuting spirit that ever animated any set of men in the world. And as was remarked by the distinguished gentleman who preceeded me, they expect to produce peace, they promise to produce peace and prosperity in this country by this system of proscription and persecution which has been tried often and over again. It never has succeeded. It has been tried in almost all of the countries of Europe. It has been tried most especially in Ireland, [cheers,] and it seems to me that we have borrowed, letter for letter and language for language, the very statutes with which Great Britain has oppressed the Irish, and applied them to our people in the South. [Cheers.] Has it produced peace and prosperity in Old Ireland? [Cries of "No."] Has it given happiness to that people? [Cries of "No."] Shall we make a new Ireland in America? [Cries of "Yes" and "No," and laughter.] I say we shall make a happy Ireland in America, but not one proscribed, and persecuted and trodden down as the old Ireland is. [Hear.] I know, my fellow citizens, that there are some, even among the Irish, in this town, some who assume to be the leaders of the Irish, who are aiding those Radicals to make this new Ireland down South, and at the same time calling upon the world to aid old Ireland to throw off her oppressors—while they are aiding the Radicals to oppress the South infinitely more than Ireland is oppressed by Great Britain. [Cries of "That is so, they are traitors."] Why, my fellow-citizens, they have borrowed the ingenuity of our radical fanatics, infinitely shrewder than the British oppressors of Ireland. They have invented degradation and humiliation for our people at the South, that the British would shrink or refuse to apply to the Irish under any circumstances. Why, they have put the people of the South under the heel of their negroes. [Applause.] They have overthrown their Governments, and put the foot of the negro on the neck of the white people at the South. England never did that to the Irish. My fellow-citizens there is a fragment of history which tells of the revolt of one of the provinces or cities dependant upon the Roman Republic. This revolt was overthrown by the prowess of the Roman soldiery. It then became a question in the Senate to see what disposition would be made of this revolting people. And there were Senators there, at that time, like the Sumners and Wilsons of the present day. God, for some wise and inscrutable purpose, allows such people to live on this earth. They arose in the Senate and exclaimed, "Let us exterminate these people who have revolted against the Roman Republic, and put them to death, and that is the way we will have peace. That will give us peace to put our enemies out of our way entirely with the sword." But there was one Senator who arose in the midst of the assemblage and said: "Conscript Fathers, let us make those people Roman citizens, and then extend the power and glory of the Republic." [Cheers.] The magnanimity of his advice struck the majority of the Senators, and his policy was adopted and continued as long as Rome continued Republican. Under that policy her power extended until it overshadowed the world, and her glory survives to-day to animate the nation, and to nerve the arm of patriotism to defend the country against that military despotism under which at last she sunk, and which now threatens us. This, my fellow-citizens, is an example worthy of all commendation, worthy of all commemoration. It was a grand and magnanimous example. Its results led to the grandeur and to the glory of the Republic; whereas, the example which I have cited of Ireland, oppressed by the British Government, makes her a thorn in the side of Great Britain, makes her anything but an ally and anything but a strength to her power. So with all nations who have pursued the proscriptive and persecuting policy. This has always resulted in harming rather than helping the country, when this panacea is applied. My fellow-citizens, I wish to speak to you in regard to this matter—that I have, from the start, since the war was over, desired to see a liberal policy pursued in regard to our Southern States, believing that it was for the good not only of the South but of the North, and of the entire country, that we never could be reunited by the means which these gentlemen propose; that anything that appeared like reorganization of our Government under this system would be fallacious, would be deceptive; that the people of the South, if they were oppressed, would retort the oppression with hatred, as all other people have done—as all other oppressed and noble people have done; when they were used so they would break the chain and strike the oppressor. We must, fellow-citizens, not forget that these men are but men after all; that we cannot produce kindness of feeling in them, nor restore their love for the Union and for the entire country by those repressive, those proscriptive measures. I told you, fellow-citizens, that the Radical Party are sowing the seeds of future disunion, and of future war for ourselves and for our children. They are sowing the dragon's teeth by their conduct in waging war, and our only and best method is the grand and magnanimous one offered by the old Senator to whom I have alluded, who said, "Let us make these men citizens of Rome, and then extend the power and glory of the Republic." [Cheers.] There is one point to which I would draw the attention of you here especially. The old State of Virginia, the mother of States and statesmen, [great cheering,] who has given to the Republic so many of its most exalted and illustrious statesmen—that State was now excluded from voting for the President of the United States, excluded by Congressional act, and denied this right simply because she has refused to degrade herself—refused to humble herself at the feet of her own slaves. [Cries of "She never will!"] I hope so too. This noble old State has sent Mr. Jefferson—[cheers and cries of "Davis"]—Mr. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and her other and greater son, George Washington—[great cheering]—and her sons Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, who inspired the people with courage to fight the battles of the Revolution, and at the end of the rebellion donated to this Government, a weak and feeble confederacy, that broad domain at the West known as the Northwest Territory, to pay the debts due to the soldiers who fought and won the War of Independence. And, my fellow-citizens, not only did the State of Virginia give this vast empire, now peopled with 10,000,000 of white people, not only did she give the soil upon which so many flourishing cities and happy villages have now been built up, but she, also, or at least her son, Thomas Jefferson, gave that old soil, by the ordinance of 1787, and dedicated it to the white man and freedom forever, [cheers,] guarding the Northwest and the young empires which foresight told them would rise in that country, guarding them from that canker that was gnawing them at their own vitals. Now, that these young States have grown into empires, containing 10,000,000 of white people, what do we see?—their Senators and Representatives turning upon the old State, whose bounty gave them all that made their property and wealth and power, turning upon the children and descendants of those whose foresight guarded them against the evils, turning upon her and upheaving the children of Virginia upon her own soil, in repayment of her noble bounty to the young Republic of the great Northwest. It is to me, my fellow-citizens, as if the children had turned upon and strangled their own mother. The whole world will rise up and cry out "Shame." I don't believe that in the history of politics, in the history of nations, anything equal in ingratitude to this had ever been known; that these men should be now enslaved by those who were improved by the bounty of Old Virginia; that the sons of Virginia, upon her own soil, should now be asked and compelled to take the chains which they have stripped from the arms of their negroes, and allow the negroes to lord over them, at the homes and at the birthplace and in sight of the graves of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. [Cheers.] I have been wronged, my fellow-citizens, here and all over the country, by all of the orators, great and small, of this Radical Party, for certain expressions of opinion which fell from me some time ago in reference to Reconstruction acts. I declared that, in my opinion, they were unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. [Cheers.] For thus saying—the holding and expressing this opinion—I have been held up to my countrymen as a revolutionist, and one ready to renew this rebellion. Now, it is a received doctrine, and has been the undenied doctrine of all persons in this country as far back as my memory goes, that any law in violation of the Constitution was null and void. You can't even find the most enthusiastic of these Radicals who will deny that proposition, naked and simple—that if they are unconstitutional they are null and void: that Congress has no more power to pass a law in violation of the Constitution than the same number of gentlemen selected out of this room, sitting in this hall. [Cheers.] If that be true, then the question to be inquired into is, whether these acts are unconstitutional or not, and whether they are in derogation to the Constitution or not. I contend that they are, and I think I can prove to you not only that they are palpably so upon their facing, but that the Radicals themselves confess them to be so by their act, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the principle of these acts to be unconstitutional in several cases. [Cheers.] Now, in the first place, it would seem to me preposterous to argue the question that this establishment of military despotism in the South is not an unconstitutional act. Where did they get the authority to make a military despotism, an arbitrary military authority? Where did they find it in the Constitution? There are some of them silly enough to say that they have this right under that clause of the Constitution which says, "The Government of the United States shall guarantee republican forms of government to each of the States in the Union, I should think if anything were necessary, in addition to the palpable derogation or violation of the Constitution in erecting a military despotism, that the argument used in favor of it would suffice to supply grounds to show it was unconstitutional. The idea that Congress can, under the clause authorizing the Government to guarantee republican forms of government or establish military despotism in the South—that under this authority to do this thing they can go forward and do things which is most diametrically opposite to the thing which they are required to do. Men may still contend that when they are required by the Constitution to guarantee republican forms of government that they can set up a monarchy. What is the difference between a monarchy and military despotism? Nothing except in its duration. One, perhaps, is the most arbitrary form of government of the two, but probably the monarchy would be of a longer duration. The argument which they use shows it to be absurd. I say not only are these acts in palpable violation of the Constitution, but that they are admitted to be so by themselves, and have been declared to be so by the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon this point I will be very brief. We all know that Mr. Thad. Stevens, [hisses,] who was a very brave man—although we all thought him a bad man—but now that he is dead we will say nothing bad about him. He had the courage, at any rate, in his place in Congress, and there more than once declared, that all these acts were outside of the Constitution, and that the Constitution gave no authority for them. [Cheers.] That shows more clearly than anything else that all of his fellow Radicals agree with him in the opinion, and the case came up to the Supreme Court. The case was that of McArdle, of Mississippi, in which McArdle was punished, or attempted to be punished, by court-martial convened by the military commander who was put in charge of the district. Mr. McArdle published remarks in his paper which that high and mighty potentate considered derogatory to his dignity. An arrest was made, and McArdle tried by Commission. He was found guilty, and condemned to pay a fine and to lie in jail. The case was appealed on a writ of *habeas corpus* to the Supreme Court of the United States, and while it was there pending the Radicals in Congress, knowing that the principles in the same case had been already decided in the case of Milligan and Bowles, they passed a law taking away from the Court its jurisdiction. Was not that a confession, that they knew the Supreme Court would declare this law to be unconstitutional? Would they not have allowed the Court to go on but that they were satisfied there would be an adverse decision from the country? The decisions in these cases cover the principle involved under this Reconstruction act. That act is the very essence and gist of the act which deprived about 300,000 white men in the South of their franchise and citizenship, and conferred the franchise upon the negroes, thus giving the negroes entire control of those States. It would not have been safe to have given the negro suffrage because the white men outnumbered them and would have outvoted them, hence it was necessary to have deprived so many of the white men of their suffrage as would give negro supremacy in those States. That was done by legislative enactment, and in the case which arose in the State of Missouri the same principle was involved. The same statute was passed depriving certain men of their franchise, and others of the right to practice their profession; depriving people of the right to teach, and depriving ministers of the Gospel of the right to preach unless they would beforehand take a certain oath—the test oath. That case went before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case of Rev. Father Cummings, who was indicted in the State of Missouri for preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The clergyman was found guilty of that offence, and thrown into prison. His case was appealed, and the Supreme Court announced that the law under which the decision was made was unconstitutional, null and void. That decision covers the principle of the disqualification of the Democratic Southern white vote under this Reconstruction act. But men were punished for crime by legislative enactment without any trial or witnesses, or any juries in the case, when the Constitution required that they should have fair trial according to the judicial forms in the law which existed at the time the offence charged was committed, and that they should be acquitted or convicted by a verdict of a jury of their peers. Gen. Blair then gave an illustration of his argument by the case of Alexander H. Stephens. [Cheers.] That distinguished gentleman, who was Vice-President of the Confederate States, was one of the chief persons in opposition to secession before the war, and yet he was disfranchised by a legislative enactment, without trial or a verdict of a jury. Now supposing that "Alex." H. Stephens had been tried before a jury, and it had been shown on the trial that the Government which should defend him refused to give him the rights of a citizen. [Cheers.] Now when it had been shown that Stevens defended the Government, when the Government refused to protect him, but on the contrary, gave the conspirators arms, with which to overthrow and oppress him, why, the jury would never convict him! [Cheers.] He was willing the Government should prosecute legally in all cases, and if this had been done in the case of Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, who had received a salary from the Government, that gentleman should have been in prison, and Stevens outside, for the former was the greater culprit of the two. Stevens' conduct during the war in reference to the exchange of prisoners was infamous, and his conduct should have been tried before a jury. He denounced Gen. Butler; after which he asked, who were the revolutionists?—those who held the Reconstruction laws were null and void, or those who wished to have matters settled by the Supreme Court? He said that the Radicals would have Johnson impeached but for the case of Milligan and Bowles being still pending. He next defended himself, and denied that he was a revolutionist, and argued that he was more in favor of peace than the Republican nominee for President who had his army down South with their bayonets at the throats of the Southern white men. [Cheers.] He carried no musket, but, even if he were elected Vice-President he would only be a fifth wheel to a wagon. He again adverted to many calumnies circulated assiduously by his political opponents, to the effect that he intended to revolutionize; but he swore so help him God! he would carry out the principles of the Constitution. The men who had established despotism in ten States were ready to establish it in ten more. Some one cried out that Grant had no policy, but Mr. Blair said he had a policy like that of Bonaparte or Cromwell, namely, dictatorial power. People who thought otherwise endangered their country. He did not expect that Grant would accept the Presidency for four or eight years and resign an office nearly equal in dignity, and a salary as remunerative without some strange design—perhaps to side with the despotic party. The negroes were getting to know the character of the carpet-baggers. The policy of giving suffrage to the negro was to degrade the white man. The negroes of the South had ten times more power than the white people of this State. These ten States have three millions of a population and twenty Senators, while New-York has only two Senators to a population of four millions. We have only thirty-one members of the lower branch, and they have seventy. After alluding to his vocal abilities being impaired by much open-air speaking, he thanked the audience for their cordial reception and attention, and withdrew amid cheers.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy then came forward and delivered a short address, in which he alluded to the frequency with which the Republican Party had departed from the principles they had annunciated. He called on the laboring population—more especially the young—to exert themselves at the coming election, and place in their proper stations the Democratic candidates.

Ex-Gov. Broome, of Florida, was the next speaker. He said he had been announced as of the State of Florida. They might readily suppose then that he was a Southern man. He felt the embarrassment of his position. He had heard his section so ably vindicated this evening that he felt there was little for him to say; and Gov. Broome thereupon proceeded to make a long speech in which he reiterated the current charges against the Republicans. A glee club sung a song and Mr. Isaac J. Davis made a speech after which the meeting adjourned.

The Outside Meetings.

At the centre stand Hon. Jno. McKeon presided, who addressed the meeting on the issues of the campaign, and was energetic enough in his expression of opinion to have awakened enthusiasm had despair not taken its place in the fraction of the party he addressed. The motto above this stand truly reflected the prevailing feeling. It read, "There's no such word as fail;" but failure palsied every speaker's tongue, every effort at a cheer, and was written on every upturned face. Even the effort to keep the spread eagle of gas jets and the words "Seymour and Union" in a blaze, was a failure, too. It went out and out again, until the perspiring youth in charge of it gave up his task as hopeless. Mayor Beach, of Troy, was the first regular speaker, and he spoke at length. He was followed by Mayor Hoffman, who said he had just returned from a journey of five thousand miles, and was physically unable to say much. He would say, however, that the Democracy had been registered and the Democracy would vote, and give such a vote as never had been given in the history of the country, and let those who dare do it attempt to interfere with their right to vote. He did not, however, anticipate any trouble; all would doubtless be as peaceful as hitherto. We would say to the business men of New-York that it was time that they considered how long it would take that party to pay the national debt and lift the burden from the shoulders of the people, who, after years of mismanagement, gave them now a dollar worth but seventy cents. Overwhelm this Republican Party, said the speaker, with the magnitude of your victory—a victory such as will drive them from the office on the spoils of which they have so long fattened to the sacrifice of the people. [Great cheering for such a small number.] Mr. Hoffman then retired.

At the other stands, on the balcony at Tammany Hall and the Club-House in Fourteenth-street, the speakers were the readily recognized repeaters of the party, who talked something of the issues, but very much more of their own efforts to save the country. The crowd around these stands were but few in number, and the heavy end of cheering was done upon the platform.

Banner Presentation and Serenade.

The First Ward Democracy, headed by Judge Edward Hogan, Congressman John Fox and others, marched to Tammany Hall last evening, and were presented with a costly silk banner, which was awarded to them by the General Committee for their large display in the procession on the 5th inst. Hon. Wm. M. Tweed presided at the presentation. Hon. A. Oakey Hall made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Judge Hogan.

After the termination of the meeting last evening Gen. Blair was conveyed to the rooms of the Manhattan Club, and introduced to the members by Hon. A. Oakley Hall. He was subsequently serenaded, and made a short address in response to the compliment.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Opinion of the Attorney-General on the Duties of Boards of Registry and Inspection.

The Attorney-General of this State having been interrogated as to the duty of Boards of Registry and Inspection, answered under date of Oct. 19, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1868.

Messrs. Norton and Montanye:

GENTLEMEN: Absence from the City has prevented me from answering the inquiries contained in your letter of Sept. 30, until the present moment. The law does not require a naturalized citizen in any case to present his certificate of naturalization to the Board of Inspectors on offering his vote on election day. Such Board has no legal authority to require it. On offering his vote, if challenged, he is only required to take, first, the preliminary oath, and answer all questions authorized to be put to him under that oath. It is immaterial as to his ultimate right to vote, how he answers such questions, if he does not refuse to answer such. He is, although the challenge be not withdrawn, still entitled to vote, if he will take, second, the general oath, which must be administered; and his vote cannot, on taking such oath, for any cause be rejected. The object of the preliminary oath is to elicit facts upon which the person offering his vote may be advised as to his rights. But such advice is not controlling. The right is with the elector, to judge of his own qualifications as a voter; and if he is willing to take the general oath, his vote must be received by the Board. The Board, when met to make registration of voters, have a right to require the production of the naturalization papers of a naturalized citizen offering himself for registry. You ask "if the Inspectors have the right arbitrarily to reject the voter because of a mere suspicion that the papers were wrong?" If the papers are in form, and have the signature of the Clerk and the seal of the Court impressed, I am of opinion that the Board has no legal power to disregard them. If they should assume that the papers were spurious in any case and reject them, and refuse to register the name, they would do so at their peril and render themselves liable, if the person rejected was a legal voter. It is very difficult to imagine a case in which it would be a prudent or proper exercise of official duty to do so. The principle is fundamental, as applied to all judicial proceedings, that the seal of the Court from which the record emanates implies absolute verity of the record, and makes it conclusive. A certificate of naturalization, under the Seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, I do not believe can be disregarded at the mere caprice of the Board; and it would be an arbitrary and illegal exercise of power to assume that the Seal so impressed was forged or surreptitiously affixed.

Respectfully yours,

M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made last evening in the various districts:

The Conservative Republican Assembly Convention, of the Fourth Assembly District, met and indorsed the nomination of Thomas Gould.

The Tammany Assembly Convention, of the Eighth Assembly District, have nominated John B. Wilt.

In the Seventh Congressional District, Harvey Calkins was nominated by the Tammany Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention of the Eighth District, nominated Martin Nachtmann.

The Mozart Assembly Convention, for the Tenth Assembly District, nominated Anthony Hartman.

In the Fourteenth Assembly district, the Mozart nominee, Christopher Nugent, having resigned, the Mozart Convention nominates their candidate for Assembly, James M. Kieow.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention, of the Second Assembly District, nominated Dennis Burns.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, met and nominated Josiah Porter.

The Democratic Union of the Fourteenth District nominated Charles H. Whalen to represent that district in the Assembly.

The Radical Republican Assembly District Club of the Tenth Assembly District nominated D. S. Riddle.

The Mozart Assembly Convention of the Seventeenth Assembly District nominated Terrence Riley.

The Democratic Union County Convention last night made up their ticket as follows: Register, Michael Connolly; Justice of Supreme Court, George G. Barnard; City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford; Supervisor, John W. Chanler.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—An accident happened on the Central Railroad on Saturday morning, near Yost's, which fortunately was not attended with fatal results. It is supposed the cause was a rotten tie. Three passenger coaches were demolished. Two of them contained 108 persons, most of whom were returning home from a political meeting. The two cars were forced together with such power that one of them was driven a distance of fifteen feet into the other. It was miraculous that no person was badly injured. One passenger received a cut on the forehead; and a baggageman, A. A. Harris, was hurt in the back slightly. One of the passengers had a very narrow escape, a large splinter of wood being forced through the lappels of his coat, pinning that garment tight about him. The track where the accident occurred was bent in the shape of a crescent.—*Troy Times, Oct. 26.*

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Full Details from the Scenes of the Eruption—The Great Land Slide—The Subsidence of the Island—Freaks of a Stream of Fire.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HILO, HAWAII, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

I have lately spent eighteen days in the districts of Puna and Kau, the scenes of our recent volcanic eruptions, and of late phrysical phenomena, which are hardly less interesting and stupendous than those of the eruption itself.

Though mainly occupied with labors among my people, I was enabled during my tour to associate these with careful observations of the wonderful changes that have been newly impressed upon the rocks, the fields, the hills, the floods, throughout he extent of this country, that I have so frequently explored.

All the southern shore of Puna, the southeastern division of our island, has undergone a subsidence of from three to six feet. At flood-tide the water stands half a fathom deep in depressions of the highway that follows the line of the shore. This sinking is most considerable between the villages of Kapoho and Apua. The beautiful lawn and the young cocoanut grove at Kaimu are filled with sand and rubbish brought in by the inrushing volcanic waves. The sand beach itself, from this point to Kalapana, has been driven inland for rods, like a battle-line yielding to the pressure of a charge. Its fine volcanic sand, mingled with the *débris* of coral that has been torturated for a hundred years in the Pacific surge, is scattered among the matted thickets of pandanus and the palm groves that line our southern shores. Caves that were lately half filled with warm water, and served for subterranean bath-houses, as at Opihikos and Kahauaela, are now full to overflowing. Strangers were accustomed to visit these caves by torchlight, the oily nuts of the *Kukui* tree, (aleurites triloba,) strung upon the rigid rib of the palm-leaf, supplying a flaring splendor to the pathway. These caves, supplied with water at the temperature of 90° Fahrenheit, were more singular curiosities than the Sibyl's Grotto, at Lake Avernus, with its scanty and unwarmed pool. The warm fish-pond of Kalapana, which owed its permanent elevation of temperature to the same volcanic cause, is now enlarged into a lake that covers many acres. The tide rises and falls within the old stone church in this village, and its walls are nearly buried in the sand. The sea came up within a few feet of the door of the house where I stop when in Kalapana. In Kealakomo, the salt-works and a fine spring of water, the main water source of the village, were destroyed. Apua is swept clean. The sea occupies the sites of its houses. Its pretty sand beach and canoe-bay are gone. Keauhou went down seven feet, and all the *pulu* buildings were destroyed. They have, however, been rebuilt upon higher rocks, and the *pulu*-press is again in operation upon this peculiar product of our islands, that is destined to stuff cushions, pillows and mattresses from Honolulu to Paris. The village of Punaluu was entirely swept away. I found by measurement that the sea rose twenty feet along that shore on the 2d of April last. All the way from Punaluu to Honuapo, a distance of five miles, nothing remains but ruins. The old road, where it is not under water, is so broken up that it is nearly impossible to make one's way among its *débris*. All of the low shore of Puna as far Kalae, the southermost cape of the island, presents the same shattered condition.

In going from Puna to Kau I took the high trail from Panau to Kapapala, skirting old Kilauea about nine miles below its southern bank. On coming into the current of the trade-winds I found the whole atmosphere murky with sulphurous smoke, through which the sun's rays appeared as through smoked glass. Here commenced a great network of fissures, opened in the ground by the late convulsion. So numerous and yawning were they, that without a guide no one could safely pass them. Making a great detour from the old track, our guide, by facing us right and left, right about and round about, brought my party, sixteen in number, through the fractured lines and safely over the battle-field of these terrible volcanic forces.

At Keaiwa I examined and measured the immense land-slide, which has been so often and wrongly described as the "mud eruption." I went entirely around it, and crossed it in three places. Its length is just three miles; its breadth, at the source, is about one mile, and half a mile near the centre. Its depth varies; on the grass plains it is about six feet; under the great precipice from which it fell, and in depressions along its course, it is from twenty to fifty feet deep. It is nothing more or less than a great land-slide—an avalanche of earth, rocks, trees, boulders, the trunks of immense ferns and the *débris* of vegetation, mingled with more or less of water, and whatever was contained in the superstrata of the hills. The terrible rendings and heavings of the 2d of April produced great fractures in the steep mountain-side, at a point a little above the brow of a precipice a thousand feet in height. The final throes of the earthquake dislodged the whole immense mass thus loosened from the hill, and started it downward. Rolling and sliding along the steep incline, it came to this precipice below, and pitched over it with amazing power and a thundering roar, and gained a momentum so tremendous as to propel it over the plains at the rate of more than a mile in a minute. There is no evidence that steam or explosive gases had any agency in the dynamics of this movement. No sensible heat was evolved, and no steam was visible. Dust filled the air, as in the case of great Alpine land-slides. The motor power was simply gravitation; the occasion that produced its fatal effects, the earthquake. The mud composed but a portion of the earth-torrent; it was caused by the occasional springs and rills that mingled with the mass. Great beds of ancient lavas were laid bare by this land-slide.

Beside this main one, there were scores of lesser land-slides, produced by the same causes and of similar character. Their traces are left all along the flanking hills of Manna Loa, and upon its salient spurs, from the point opposite to Kilauea, or west of it, sweeping around the base of the gigantic dome as far as Kahuku. Everywhere the once green and beautiful faces of these glorious hills and headlands are rent, scarred, scalped and fissured by the terrible convulsions of the earthquake. In some places single boulders of fifty or a hundred tons in weight were detached from high hills and precipices, and sent thundering down to the plains and valleys below, perhaps for the perplexity of future geologists. I skirted many of these flanking hills, at a distance of from three to five miles from the sea, and noticed everywhere this scarifying process. Massive rocks often came within a few feet of villages and dwellings throughout this high region. Near Waiohinu a tract of land half an acre in extent and sixteen feet in thickness was shaken from its hold upon the mountain side, and slid quietly down hill for a considerable distance. It lodged there, and still lies unbroken in its new locality, its trees, grasses and flowers intact, while the bald scar of its former site looks down upon it from above.

At Kahuku, near the western boundary of Kau, I examined the igneous eruption—the last of the elemental outbreaks in our great turmoil of water, earth and fire. The source of the lava stream is less than ten miles from the sea. The outbursting fusion rent open the ground not more than a mile from the houses of the villagers, but fortunately destroyed no lives. I first crossed four lateral branches of the cooled lava-current—a black and rugged clinker, that the natives term *aa;* and thence rode down to the great precipice at Kailiki, where two parallel streams of lava, each half a mile in width, poured into the sea. Each formed, as is usual when melted lava meets the sea, a hill of sand, so near to the shore as now to form a part of the coast line. Between these two streams of fire a narrow belt of land, about five miles long, was inclosed. Upon this track, which I call "Long Island," thirty head of cattle were imprisoned during the progress of the eruption. They were nearly roasted alive; but while many others perished, they survived the smoke, the sulphur vapors and the intense heat, and were finally rescued by Capt. BROWN, after the lava-streams had congealed.

These torrents of fire, the only ones which reached the sea during this eruption, plunged over the great precipice which extends, in a nearly northward direction, from the South Cape of Hawaii to the base of Mauna Loa. This precipice is 400 feet high. Below it lies a vast and barren field of old *pahochoe*, or satin lava, and above it a most beautiful and verdant country for tillage and grazing, which extends as far as Waiohinu, a distance of seven or eight miles. As this great fiery sea surged downward from the upper country, it sent off, toward the southeast, four lateral branches of from two to four miles long. These, cooled, black and formless, now lie in high ridges of scoria upon these beautiful fields and among the houses of their owners. Many plantations and gardens have been overrun, and forty-six houses were consumed. A number of dwellings were surrounded by the seething torrent of lava, and left, uninjured, upon their small islets of green in the midst of the fire. I visited one of those islets, where four people had been inclosed for ten days within the molten sea. There they still live, satisfied that Providence has fenced in their little reserved acre. They seem happy; their simple faith is as pearls.

From the termini of the two streams at Kailiki I rode up with Capt. BROWN, of the Kahukuranch, to the very head of the eruption, leaving on our left hand the cooled and shining lavas under the precipice, and the branches that had shot off toward the harbor of Waiohinu. We passed over the lava that covered Capt. BROWN's buildings and land, and the grave of his young and beloved daughter. Within forty yards of his house a column of melted lava had been thrown hundreds of feet heavenwards, bursting from a terrible chasm that suddenly opened in the ground; and there the fountain of fire had played until all around became the very blackness of desolation. We rode, sometimes upon the indurated but still smoking lava-stream, sometimes near its eastern margin, to within a fourth of a mile from its terminal point. This, lately a forrest jungle, is now cleared out by the eruption. Here we left our horses, to climb and scramble over a surface and up the faces of precipices of awful ruggedness, till we reached the point where telluric forces first rent open the mountain and disgorged these fearful floods from its caverns. Here their traces were most evident. No crater, indeed, remains here or elsewhere in the line of the flow; but there is a yawning fissure, two or three miles long, that extends in an irregular line from the head of the eruption southward. Steam and gases still escape from a few points along this fissure; but only in small quantities; and the period of active eruption is apparently ended.

I visited Kilauea on my return trip, and took notes of changes in the old crater; but I am at the limits of my letter, and must stop.

T. C.

INDIANA.

Political Affairs—Senator Hendricks to Contest Gov. Baker's Election—Democratic Frauds—The Republicans Hopeful.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

The Republican leaders in this State entertain but very little doubt that the Democrats, having recovered from the fit of despondency into which the results of the October elections plunged them, will make a desperate attempt to carry Indiana on the 3d of November. The determination of Senator HENDRICKS to contest the election of his Republican competitor, Gov. CONRAD BAKER, is a part of the programme that has been agreed upon by the Democratic managers for the purpose of securing the thirteen votes of Indiana for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Senator, it is well known here and at Indianapolis, has taken this step but very reluctantly. For his own part, he considers the prospects of the Democratic ticket utterly hopeless, and he is believed to have telegraphed to New-York during the *World* excitement that a change of candidates was the only means of saving the party. He says his defeat for the Governorship of Indiana was caused by PENDLETON, BLAIR and "Brick" POMEROY, and he thinks that he has just about spent money enough for this election, which is said to have cost him between $10,000 and $15,000. But his adherents throughout the State, who staked on his election a sum that cannot fall much short of $100,000, are anxious to defer as long as possible paying the bets they have lost; and, moreover, the leaders of the Indiana Democracy cannot obtain any more money from Democratic capitalists of New-York, and infuse fresh courage and spirit into the hearts of the masses of their party in this State, unless they can make some show that their prospects in Indiana are really not so unpromising and desperate as they are commonly believed to be. For this purpose Senator HENDRICKS is to pretend that he was swindled out of his election, and institute formal proceedings against Gov. BAKER. In the light of the disclosures made during the last ten days as to the manœuvres by which the Democrats succeeded in making their extraordinary gains in Indiana, such a step cannot but be looked upon as the height of impudence; and it may be taken for granted that the contestation will be abandoned as soon as the Presidential election is over. But, for the time being, a great deal of fuss will be made over it; and the party which imported ten thousand Kentuckians and five thousand bummers from Illinois to vote in Indiana, will contend, with an air of mock indignation, that the Republicans of this State cast fraudulent votes enough to defeat the election of Senator HENDRICKS.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic politicians, who were extremely dejected until Wednesday last, to all appearance, have become more hopeful: they have resumed their old swaggering tone, and declaring with a great deal of effrontery that the Democratic majorities in the Southern counties will be largely increased at the November election, (increased, I suppose, by keeping fraudulent (?) Republican votes out of the ballot-boxes;) they freely offer to bet that SEYMOUR and BLAIR will carry Indiana by at least 5,000 majority. Let me add that, despite the confident tone of the Democrats, these bets are very readily taken by the Republicans, and that a great many of the latter have laid large wagers that GRANT and COLFAX will carry the State by at least 10,000 majority.

SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Central Committee has made all necessary arrangements to make the campaign during the next ten days still more animated and decisive than it was during the month prior to the October election, and thus thwart the hopes which the Democrats built on the apparent apathy displayed by the Republicans for the last few days. That apathy was merely a short reaction from the unprecedented excitement that had prevailed all through September and the early part of October. It has disappeared now, and the Republican legions are everywhere re-forming their lines for the great final struggle.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Meanwhile the ten days which have elapsed since the 13th of October, have not been entirely wasted by the Republicans. They have taken pains, during this time, to hunt up evidence in regard to the frauds committed by their adversaries, at the polls, and their efforts in this direction have been exceedingly successful. It is known now, and can be proved, that the most astounding election frauds were committed in nearly every county in the State. As Hon. A. H. CONNER, the able and prudent Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, says in his address to the Republicans of Indiana, "the Democrats made false registries, imported voters, double-voted, stuffed ballot-boxes, and bought the votes of the ignorant and venal." The frauds which have thus far been unearthed, aside from the importation of illegal voters from Kentucky and Illinois, for which the most overwhelming proofs have been obtained, are such as to surpass in boldness and impudence, the frauds hitherto committed in the large cities of the East. One of the most frequent tricks resorted to by the unscrupulous politicians, who were bent on bringing about a Democratic triumph in Indiana, by fair means or foul, was the following: Our laws make it incumbent on the commissioners of the several counties, to put members of both parties on the election boards. Now, in Democratic counties, none but Democrats were appointed judges and inspectors, while Republicans were appointed poll-clerks. While these Republican clerks were keeping the tallies and writing, the Democratic judges and inspectors in many instances took the Republican tickets from the ballot-boxes, and adroitly substituted Democratic ballots for them. Half a dozen instances of this kind of fraud are reported from townships in this district. In Covode, close to Covington, a Democratic stronghold, where the Republicans, for years past, have suspected that they were badly cheated at every election, they secretly watched the polling of the votes, and found that the result, as announced, comprised less than one-half of the Republican tickets which they positively knew had been put into the ballot-box. In other precincts hundreds of Democratic tickets were boldly thrown into the ballot-boxes after the polls had closed. In thirteen townships in Southern Indiana more votes were cast than men, women and children live in them. In Dubois County one township cast a unanimous vote for HENDRICKS, to the great astonishment of the two dozen Republicans that had voted there. In Floyd County the most glaring frauds were committed, and the Republicans there are satisfied that at least eight hundred Kentuckians voted in New-Albany and the neighboring townships. In half a dozen counties returns, differing considerably from those which had been announced when the votes had been counted, were sent to Indianapolis. I could largely extend this list of election frauds, but from what I have mentioned, your readers can form an idea of the effrontery required to contest the election of Gov. BAKER. The next Legislature, in fulfillment of the imperative demands of the Republicans throughout the State, will pass a registry law that, as far as a law can do so, will prevent a repetition of the frauds by dint of which the Democrats, on the 13th of October, nearly succeeded in defeating our State ticket.

On Monday next Speaker COLFAX will commence stumping the southern counties of Indiana. Gov. MORTON is going to deliver twelve speeches in the central counties, and Gov. BAKER will devote his attention principally to the northern part of the State. No stone will be left unturned by the Republicans to make the brief remainder of the campaign as brilliant and vigorous as possible.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The question who shall be Senator HENDRICKS' successor is already being agitated in most of our papers. The new Legislature being largely Republican in both Houses, our next Senator will, of course, be a Republican. Gov. BAKER, it is said, will not be a candidate for the Senate. The following gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office: Col. RITHARD H. THOMPSON, of Terre Haute, formerly one of the ablest Whig leaders in the West, and, despite his gray hair, one of the most brilliant and fiery speakers in the State. He has done excellent service during this arduous campaign, and his competitors will find him to be a most formidable candidate. Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Lafayette, will be strongly supported by his numerous friends in the northern and central part of the State, and, as he made an excellent race in the late Congressional election against a most formidable competitor, and could show gains when nearly everywhere else there were large losses, he will also be a very strong candidate. Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN came so near being defeated in his district, and is so unpopular with most of our Republican politicians, that his prospects for the Senate are not very brilliant. Ex-Senator HENRY S. LANE has also been mentioned in connection with the office; but he has recently declared again and again that he would not be a candidate under circumstances.

W. C.

ILLINOIS.

Political Affairs—Frank Blair's Speech to the Germans—The Democrats Despondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

Political matters, on the eve of a Presidential election, always absorb everything else of a public nature, especially in a great "Centre" like New-York. The peculiar turn which affairs have taken since the elections on the 13th, is something so unusual that many do not know what to make of it. They consider the movement of the *World* and its backers, a "Trick of the enemy" to lull Republicans to sleep, and thus keep them away from the polls. But if it were so, it would discourage the partisans of the Democracy, and cause them to stay at home out of sheer despair, and thus accounts would be balanced.

FRANK BLAIR was here last night, and spoke to a respectable crowd of Democrats in the Court-house-square. His speech was remarkable for nothing in particular, except that he made a very lame attempt to explain away his threat, made in St. Louis, that Gen. GRANT would never leave the White House alive. The conclusion which we came to was that the offensive sentence was a "Slip of the tongue" when drunk, and that he was heartily ashamed of it as a blunder. He had verified the old adage that when the "Wine is in the wit is out." BLAIR doesn't like the idea of being thrown overboard. He won't leave the sinking ship so long as there is a plank left to float him—for he has nowhere else to go, and may as well go to the bottom with the Democracy as alone.

There is nothing new to note in the politics of this State. The Democracy are mad and sore, but blatant and defiant, and in some localities they are imitating the tactics of the Kuklux. But they never have had any hopes of carrying the State, and are only now showing fight to secure the spoils of here and there a local office. The Republicans papers are going even beyond my figures, and claiming 60,000 majority for PALMER. Under existing circumstances he may reach this figure; but I hold to my estimate. There is some hope of electing Prof. TURNER in the Tenth District, but I think the chances are against him. The majority will not be large either way.

We have good reports from Iowa and Wisconsin. They will both come up to "high water mark." The Republicans of Minnesota have been unfortunate in their Congressional nominations, having a drunkard in one district, and a blackguard in the other. They ought to be beaten in both, which might learn them to put forth respectable men for office.

We are watching movements in New-York with much anxiety. It will be too bad if the offscourings of Europe in your City shall out-vote the yeomanry of the rural districts and give the Empire State to SEYMOUR and treason, while the rest of the loyal North goes for GRANT, COLFAX and the Union. But we are confident that such a calamity will be averted, and that New-York will range herself in a column with the "Great West" in the same cause in which her brave soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder with ours.

Locally, we have not much of interest. I gave you all the particulars of the various movements on foot last week. There is to be a grand parade of Tanners and a torch-light procession on the night of the 31st. We calculate to give about our usual majority in this County, say 4,500, on the general ticket.

There is no intelligence of importance outside of politics. Money is getting scarce, not only in the city, but it is much more so in the country. If the stringency increases, as it now threatens to, we shall probably be called upon to chronicle some failures, especially among the land and grain operators. The price of grain has fallen quite rapidly during the past two weeks, and the consequence has been many "lame ducks" on 'Change.

Our State Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the decisive day approaches, the Democratic leaders in this City increase their efforts to carry their State ticket. They confessedly admit that SEYMOUR and BLAIR cannot be elected, but they do believe that they can carry the State ticket, and will stick at nothing to effect that object. I have on former occasions pointed out some of the devices resorted to to recruit forces for HOFFMAN. I now have another piece of information to make public, of a very extraordinary character, and which is vouched for to me on very high and reliable authority. It is that the ——th Regiment of New-York Militia—I believe about 1,000 strong—though all but five propose to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, have unanimously agreed to vote for HOFFMAN. This unanimity has, I am informed, been engineered in the manner pointed out in my short communication which appeared in last Friday's TIMES, but with the additional inducement of a large appropriation of City funds, to be procured through Mayor HOFFMAN for furnishing and equipping the regimental armory. The chairs, I am informed, cost $46 apiece, and everything else in proportion. I inclose you, for your private use and satisfaction, the number of the regiment and the name of my informant, who will vouch for what I say. This is, indeed, buying votes literally by the thousand. What is the Republican State Committee doing that they are taking no measures to counteract these bold and extraordinary proceedings?

To offset this vast conspiracy and fraudulent system of securing votes—this fraudulent use of the public money, wrung from the hard-working men of New-York—I earnestly entreat every man who can influence a vote, to set to work and make a personal canvass in his neighborhood, and then to stand near his polling-place on election day to look to the ballots.

Yours, &c., H. B. W.

Gen. O. B. Wilcox Repudiates Seymour.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I observe that in the colums of the New-York *World* my name is published among the list of Democratic Generals.

If this means that I once belonged to the Democratic Party, the inference is correct. But considering that I have not coöperated with the party but six weeks (in 1866) out of seven years, I rather think the *World* had better haul in my name. DOUGLAS was my preference in 1860, but the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions broke off the DOUGLAS or Union wing of the party, and since that atrocious act the copper remnant of the North have had no more of my sympathy than the anti-Union element of the South. The comradeship of Union soldiers in the field, without respect to party, has proved a new and fervent alliance. Some of us were temporarily divided from the mass of our comrades by the Philadelphia Convention movement in 1866. This was regarded as a measure of wise generosity, sanctioned, too, by the established principles of the Constitution. I believe that GRANT, for the time, shared the impulse with the rest of us. But the failure of that impracticable scheme did not throw us across into the ranks of our enemies. On the contrary, this attempt at common reconciliation having failed, the truce was terminated, and both parties returned to their respective war ranks.

Here there was a missapprehension on the part of the politicians, and a disappointment because most of the soldiers, SHERMAN, THOMAS, DIX, SCHOFIELD, and others refused to be led back into the old party camp, whereas the soul and pith of the Democracy throughout the country, had already left the old husks and shucks of a once vital organization to the worms.

The rejection of the Fourteenth Amendment by the States of the South, together with the bitterness of the Southern Press and people, under the tuition of Northern Copperheads, completed the split, and the genuine Union elements crystalized around GRANT as our leader. His nomination was the irrepressible sequence of events that sought a safe, conservative, yet loyal solution. On the other hand, a usurping Democratic Convention must needs kill off HANCOCK, HENDRICKS and EWING to vindicate their "peace sentiments." Gen. TOM EWING, one of our most polished blades, stubbornly adhered to the Philistines, and, I dare say, he is sorry for it, especially since he finds that his zeal in the war disgraced him in the eyes of a so-called Democratic Convention.

The fact is, that the present party managers have never forgiven the War Democrats. From 1865 to 1868, they spoke them fair and sought them to bridge over their necessities, But in the late Seymour and Blair Convention, it seems as if they have defiantly thrown them overboard as a tub to the Southern whale, just as unequivocally as the Charleston Convention threw DOUGLAS and the Union overboard. They audaciously adopted a platform, and by their nomination sanctioned insane utterances, such as no lover of his country's integrity could ever spport, unless blinded by party zeal.

For my own part, I deprecate extremes, and for the sake of peace, have been, and am now, for carrying out the Reconstruction laws on a generous basis; and confidently regard the settlement of public opinion, North and South, upon so generous and faithful a man as GRANT, as the sure sign of approaching and final peace. Hopefully looking for a new and brighter dawn.

I remain yours, truly,

O. B. WILCOX, Brevet Major-General.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 21, 1868.

Defeat Confessed and Explained.

From the National Intelligencer, (Democratic.)

Enough—we have had quite enough—more than enough, of New-York politics. We have no more time to spend in solving the mysteries of that terrible ring called Tammany Hall—to work to get a sight of the motive power that makes our nominations and shapes our policy. What is concealed is greater than what is known. SEYMOUR was nominated in July that HOFFMAN might be elected in November. That is what was concealed, and what was covered up so handsomely, by a burst of enthusiasm which has not been equalled from the 9th of July to this day.

The web into which SEYMOUR was drawn was set up to gather food for BELMONT & Co., *alias* Tammany Hall. SEYMOUR at large, might be made a candidate for Governor with a winning national ticket; and SEYMOUR elected was the defeat of the ring, and the loss of the Broadway Railroad, and many other kindred jobs. That web was a pretty invention of modern speculative ingenuity. A golden chain binds its extremities, to every link of which is hooked lesser golden chains, each one of which is held by the little satellites of Tammany Hall. This pretty ring is all covered over with rags and old tattered banners, and other Democratic insigna.

A great crisis demands extraordinary exertions. Power is apt to strengthen itself by exercise. Time was when Tammany was content with a narrow, local sphere. It is not so now. The last seven years have developed new combinations, broader, deeper, and of far more magnificent proportions than before. Why should Tammany not expand? Why not aspire to make national nominations? Nothing was more natural, and just what was natural Tammany performed to the letter, even to the grand conception of "the wild enthusiasm" that followed their nomination of SEYMOUR. How the thing was done and why it was done, were wonders to all. How it was done is now plain enough; and why it was done we propose to make equally plain.

It often happens that men do great mischief with no higher motive than to laugh at all efforts at detection; but this was not what prompted the July nominations. *It was no mere sport, no cunning political manœuvre of traders, but a high game, for high, solid profits—"a regular business transaction."* Friendships, now-a-days, do not enter largely into the minds of the leaders of our great conventions. The main chance is a power.

It was the main chance that nominated SEYMOUR one morning; and so skillfully was it done that the upright Governor was betrayed into the conviction that it was an act of profound homage to his well-established reputation. *It was no such thing.* It was the base of the Hoffman edifice. It was a call of the State in favor of the Broadway Railroad; it was a vote for BELMONT and the other managers of Tammany.

The Convention was a congress of States, after the example of Vienna, against the rule of all of our Napoleonic politicians—any sort of man who would win a battle in violation of the strategy and tactics of the last century. *It was a restoration of the Bourbons.*

The No-Candidate Policy for the Demoralized Democracy.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 23.

Since the result of the October elections was ascertained we have been overwhelmed with interrogatories by our friends, in almost every part of the country, asking us: "What shall we do to be saved?"

We deemed it our duty to respond frankly. It would be a base betrayal of the trust reposed in us if we should attempt to deceive those who look confidently to us for the truth, and by holding out false promises lead them on to a cheerless and disastrous defeat, merely to show our courage and try their pluck.

It is unnecessary for us to say here—for the whole country knows—that, from first to last, none have been more earnest, none have been more indefatigable, none have struck sturdier blows against the Radical usurpationists, and in defence of the common cause of the Democrats and Conservatives, than ourselves. We have not, we do not intend to give up the fight. We, too, shall fight on to the end against the excesses of the Radical Party and in behalf of the Conservative masses of our countrymen; but when solemnly appealed to by them to know "what shall we do to be saved," we cannot, dare not, will not deliberately lie to them, and tell them that all is well, when we are convinced that all is not well. We cannot promise them a victory where all foresee defeat; but in this emergency, in common with a number of the most respectable Democratic and Conservative journals in various parts of the country, moved, as it would seem, by a simultaneous inspiration, and in common, also, with very many of the best, bravest, most sagacious, devoted, unswerving and life-long Democrats, we advised a course of action which, we believe, if adopted, would have insured the success of the Democrats and Conservatives and the overwhelming defeat of the Radicals in the Presidential election.

These counsels were unheeded by those who alone were, unfortunately for the country, in position to give them practical effect. But all is not yet lost. There is still a way by which the battle may be won, and our enemies discomfited. The Conservative reserves, the need of whose coöperation has been too abundantly demonstrated, may yet be brought to our support in time to achieve a glorious victory, or to avoid a disastrous defeat. It the National Executive Committee will act promptly, or, in the absence of any action immediately on the part of the National Executive Committee, if the State Central Committees of the Democratic and Conservative Party in each State, for themselves, shall at once adopt a resolution announcing that the electors of the Democratic and Conservative Party will, in the meeting of the Electoral College, recognize and be guided by the popular demand and vote for such candidate as will be most acceptable to the whole Conservative people, many of the States now doubtful, and even many in which there is at present but a faint hope of defeating the Radicals, may yet be saved. This expedient is suggested as one in the hands of the people themselves—one which they can control without awaiting the tardy and reluctant action, or the perverse non-action of the National Committee. Thus, some of the doubtful States may yet be restored. Every one thus gained in opposition to Radicalism will go so far toward throwing the Radicals into a minority in the Electoral College, and securing the choice of a Conservative President.

It is the duty of every true patriot, in this hour of urgent peril, to lay aside party trammels, to seek out the way to success, by whatever honorable means or concessions, and to do whatever may yet be done to prevent the triumph of the leaders of a desperate and unscrupulous Radical faction. We are compelled, in candor and honesty, to admit that we do not see how this can be done without a resort to some expedient, by which, in every State, the whole mass of the opponents of Radicalism may be consolidated. We suggest the freedom of our electors as an expedient to this end.

Compliments for the Democratic National Executive Committee—Seymour's Stumping Tour.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 24.

In all the history of political parties in our country, none ever approached a Presidential campaign with such brilliant promise of success as did the Democratic and Conservative Party, whose representatives met in New-York on the 4th of July. We pass over now the history of the nomination of the candidates. When the nominations and the platform were made, the people seemed to acquiesce. Expressions of disappointment were heard on every side, but still all agreed that the emergency was so great, the necessity for the defeat of the Radical revolutionists was so pressing, that the murmurs were silenced, and an effort was made to carry these candidates through. This effort, however, was altogether on the part of the people. The National Executive Committee, usually relied upon for aid and advice, proved a nonentity. Its Chairman, in the very heat of the contest, was enjoying his comfort at Newport, and its members were scattered far and wide. The Congressional Committee in this city were utterly ignored and deprived of any power for usefulness. Not a single document was printed, while our opponents were scattering them broadcast through the whole country by millions. Nothing was done that ought to have been done.

The great struggle of October came. The Conservative people in the three great States made a noble, a splendid, a most meritorious contest. Even without the aids they had reason to expect, they have nearly won the victory in the two great States of Pennsylvania and Indiana. It is now demonstrated that they were defeated only by frauds of the most glaring character, which might have been, would have been, prevented, if the National Committee had done its duty. Herein lies the secret of the defeat of the Conservatives in these October elections. The National Committee was recreant. It did nothing that it should have done. It failed to strike a single blow in the whole contest until after the October defeats.

Now it has suddenly been aroused. Mr. BELMONT, recovered from the fatigues of his long recreation at Newport, has suddenly become aware that something must be done to save, not the general election, but the State of New-York, the election of HOFFMAN, and the safety of the Tammany ring. That little empire is of more importance to the Sachems of Tammany than all beside. The new-born zeal evinced is only for the safety of New-York and the Tammany ring. *Gov. Seymour is at this late hour made a stalking horse for this purpose alone.* He was never the favorite of the Tammany clique. They were indifferent to his success until they found themselves in danger. Now they are all alive, and call upon him to save them. It is painful to behold a statesman of the character and ability of Gov. SEYMOUR trotted out at this late hour of the campaign, not to aid his own election, not to promote the success of the Democratic and Conservative Party of the whole Union, but simply to serve the purposes, and prevent, if possible, the defeat of the State and city candidates of such a set of selfish politicians as compose this New-York City ring.

A Characteristic Letter from Ex-Gov. Vance—The Fate of the South Dependent Upon the Southerners.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.

Messrs. N. Peebles and others, Committee, &c., Jackson, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, inviting me to address a mass meeting in your town on the 30th inst., has been received. I regret that I shall not be able to comply. My time is already disposed of either by professional or political engagements up to the day of election.

I regret my inability to attend with you, all the more because the recent elections in the North have a tendency to discourage our friends and cause a relaxation of our efforts. This greatly needs to be counteracted. I do not at all regard the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as hopeless, for various reasons. But even if I did, I frankly confess that *I have not been fighting this campaign under the impression that our redemption was to be attained through the instrumentality of the National Government.* Nor have I labored for a reform in the General Government. My great aim has been the regeneration of North Carolina, her redemption from the grasp of the hungry vampires who suck her life's blood and drag down her decent people under the feet of ignorance and corruption. After all, this can only be done by our own State action. It is in the power of the Conservative men of the State *to work out their own salvation, let the North vote as it may,* whether GRANT be President or SEYMOUR. Kentucky shook off her shackles in spite of the despotism of the National Radical rule which was upon her. Maryland did the same, and Georgia is fast accomplishing the glorious task. Virginia and Texas would do so to-morrow, if the bayonet was withdrawn from their throats. So it would be, and will be with all of them, for God has not decreed that the ignorant African and the renegade whites shall rule a nobler and superior race, longer than the application of superior physical force and its attendant demoralization shall maintain this most unnatural position. If they would but shake off their fear, there is nothing whatever to prevent the true men of North Carolina from carrying the next election by 30,000 majority, without a single recruit from the ranks of those who voted for that infamous Constitution last Spring, and throwing off every negotiable politician in the State with his congeners. Then would begin our redemption. The Radical Party was formed and sustained here by the bayonet; it has gathered Swiss recruits—Dalgetys in everything except courage and honesty—for a term of years, by an impression of strength and power to bestow patronage. Deprived of these supports it will die speedily. It stinks already.

It is entirely in our power, then, to strike down this monstrous concern on the 3d of November, by the peaceful means of the ballot; and with it goes down the wholesale proscription of intelligence and virtue; armed partisan militia, to bully, murder and steal; negro domination in all its shapes; endless and intolerable taxation and confiscation of land by pauper Legislatures; drunken, obscene and partisan Judges; leprous carpet-bag Congressmen, railroad rings, and a wholesale system of corruption such as never before afflicted a civilized people! All this we can, if we will, strike down. When you think of it, gentlemen, in Heaven's name, how can you relax one effort or withhold one blow? Here are the real issues; here is the true battle-field of our liberties. And may God forgive the man who flinches, like a poor dastard, *now,* in the very agony of the struggle. His children will learn to curse his memory, and he will be regarded by a wiser and braver generation as the betrayer of liberty and civilization.

Very truly yours, Z. B. VANCE.

NEW-YORK.

Disfranchisement of Draft Shirkers—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your letter was forwarded to me at my place of residence, Cuba, Alleghany County, N. Y., which is the cause of the long delay in answering the questions you submit.

You inquire if there is any act of the Legislature of this State disfranchising voters who left the State to shirk the draft during the late war; and you state that your town is situated upon the frontier, and that several voters so left it and went to Canada. I am not aware that the State Legislature has ever enacted any such law. The Legislature has no constitutional power over the subject. The qualifications of electors are defined in the 2d article of the existing Constitution of the State. These qualifications cannot be changed by any mere legislative enactments. In case of actual conviction by a competent court, of any person "for bribery, larceny or other infamous crime," &c., under the 2d section of the suffrage article, the Legislature might declare such conviction a disqualification. But the Legislature has no power to exclude an elector under such 2d section, except upon actual conviction for the crime. The act of Congress, approved March 31, 1865, which subjected persons duly enrolled, who went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid the draft, to the forfeiture of citizenship, and the proclamation of the President, issued in pursuance of it, are not retroactive in effect, and were not intended so to be, but by the express terms of the act, it is applied only to persons who should so leave after its passage. If it had been retroactive in its operation, it would have been open to the objection that it was *ex post facto*, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void. It is my understanding that there has been a general amnesty granted by a subsequent proclamation for all such offences.

I allude to these enactments in response to your inquiries, to acquaint you with all the legislation on the subject, and not because they have in my judgment any legal force to disqualify an elector; because, finally, I am of opinion that the people of this State, in virtue of their constitutional sovereignty, have the undoubted right to regulate for themselves the elective franchise, without interference or control by any other authority whatsoever, and that they have so established the qualifications of electors in the article of the Constitution above cited, and that every person having the qualifications specified in such article is a legal voter. Respectfully yours,

M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

To ALBERT BRUSH, Inspector of Election in the town of Constable, Franklin County, N. Y.

PROTESTANTISM NOT A FAILURE.

Interesting Meeting at the Church of the Incarnation in Behalf of the Protestantism of the Episcopal Church—Address by Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky.

On Sunday evening last the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street,) was filled by a vast audience of not less than twelve hundred people, to listen to an address from the Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, in defence of the principles of the Anglican Reformation now imperiled in the Episcopal Church of England and the United States. Many of the most prominent laymen of different Episcopal churches of this City were in attendance, and a large number of clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention now in session.

After the close of evening prayer the Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINS ascended the pulpit and spoke as follows:

It is a remark made by the latest and most brilliant historian of England, Mr. FROUDE, that the immediate present never appears wonderful or memorable to those living under its influences, however vast and portentous they may be, And he illustrates the remark by a reference to the men of the French Revolution who went about their work as though unconscious of the mighty drama in progress, insensible to the fact that those days were to be the *dies nefasti* forever in the annals of the race. But I think the remark is scarcely applicable to ourselves and to our own age. We are conscious, profoundly conscious, of the vital issues now pressing upon us. We whose herritage is this Reformed Church of Christ, do feel in the depth of our souls that we are passing through a crisis, solemn, momentous, awful. I am not here to-night, my friends, to perform a self-imposed duty; I am here at the invitation of the eminent and faithful rector of this congregation, to add my voice to his in defence of all that the Reformers of England, in the sixteenth century, bequeathed to us as our heritage and the heritage of our children. This morning a sermon was preached in a church but one block from where we are assembled, the fourth in a course of sermons, to prove Protestantism to be a failure; and that by one who, in the most solemn hour of his life, made this declaration, "I do solemnly declare that I will conform to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the *Protestant* Episcopal Church." I do not wish to give too much importance to the utterances of any one man; but this sermon is but one sign of the times, but one indication among so many, of the deep, widespread effort to eliminate from this Church her distinctively reformed or Protestant character, and to place her where she stood before the Reformation, defiled by the corruptions of mediæval times.

THE THREE ATTEMPTS TO SUBVERT THE REFORMERS.

Three memorable attempts have been made within the last three hundred years to subvert the work of the Anglican Reformers. The first was in the sixteenth century; the second in the seventeenth; the third in the nineteenth. The first was an attempt by force, the second by fraud, the third by treachery. The first was a deadly assault from without to destroy the citadel, and put to death its defenders. The second was a plot to gain admission by sapping and mining. The third is a conspiracy on the part of a portion of the garrison itself to throw down the defences, and to change the flag. The first was the effort of MARY TUDOR, the successor of EDWARD VI., to destroy the Reformation by fire and the sword. This was the martyr age of the Anglican Church—an age we could illy spare from our annals. It gave forever new and deeper meaning to the *Te Deum Laudamus*, and fills us with deeper feeling as we sing day by day, "The noble army of martyrs praise thee!" It proved to be a great mistake on the part of the enemy of the truth. Two hundred and eighty confessors of the faith, from the Archbishop to the little child, were burned at the stake within the space of five years; but the reformed faith took a deeper hold upon the heart of the nation. The second great attempt in the seventeenth century was under another English monarch, JAMES II.; an attempt by fraud, by policy, by diplomacy, to place in all the seats of power and influence in the Church men who were her bitter yet secret foes, and thus control the national Church and mould it to the desired pattern. The effort was aided by all the might and craft and cunning of the Jesuits, and yet it failed most signally. A great nation arose in its might and cast away from it the traitorous dynasty and placed upon the throne a Protestant ruler. The third of these attempts is the one in progress in our day; and alas, the most dangerous and insidious one—it is the effort *to corrupt the faith of the Reformation, to withdraw the protest of the Fathers of the Anglican Church against the false doctrins of ante-Reformation times, and to assimilate the doctrinal teachings of this Church to that of unreformed communions.*

ORIGIN OF THE LAST MOVEMENT.

The University of Oxford, the centre from which the great movements have gone forth, is the place where this work began, at least in our day. The great leaders of the movement were four—NEWMAN, PUSEY, KEBLE and FROUDE. But they had a teacher, Dr. CHARLES LLOYD, Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterward Bishop of Oxford, who died in 1829, was perhaps the first man to inaugurate this dire work. He introduced the practice of giving private instruction to candidates for the ministry, and among his students were the four men I have just mentioned. "In his lectures," says one of his class and now a pervert to Rome, "on the Anglican Prayer Book, he made us first acquainted with the missal and Breviary as the sources from which all that is best and noblest in that compilation is derived." "Among the facts which heralded in the Tractarian movement," says the same pervert, OAKLEY, "and helped, as I think, toward its real success, was the publication of Mr. KEBLE's *Christian Year*, and its almost unexampled popularity. I am afraid to say how many large editions this work went through in a comparatively short time. It was in every one's hands—admired by literary men for its poetical beauty, and loved by religious minds for its calm and deep spirit of devotion. Appearing at a time when controversy was not suspected, it was the occasion of circulating—and that, too, in the most attractive form—sentiments which, if they ever had a place in Anglican schools of divinity, had at all events been long in abeyance. Not only was it free, to an extent at that time remarkable, from Anti-Catholic (*Anti-Roman*) phraseology, but it dared to plead, in terms than which even a (Roman) Catholic could use no stronger, for the love of which our Blessed Lady should be the object:

> "Ave Maria! thou whose name
> *All but adoring love may claim.*"
> Christian Year: *"Feast of the Annunciation."*

PROGRESS OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

Thus the Oxford movement to turn back the tide of the Reformation was heralded in. It began by a distinct Anti-Reformation avowal. Said NEWMAN in his letter to Dr. JELF, "the age is moving toward something and unhappily the one religious communion which has of late years been practically in possession of this something is the Church of Rome." Step by step the work went on, by the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," for eight years, until almost every point won by the Reformers had been assailed or depreciated. Each succeeding publication became more alarming than its predecessor. ISAAC WILLIAMS issued his famous tract on "Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge," a direct attack upon the preaching of the atonement indiscriminately before all hearers. Dr. PUSEY followed this by the tract No. 89, on Baptism and Sacramental Grace. At last the grand culmination was reached in Tract No. 90, a work of which I dare not trust myself to speak, so deep is my abhorrence of the dishonesty of it. It is a commentary upon the Thirty-nine Articles, not upon all of them, but upon those which are most distinct, most emphatic, most unmistakable, (such as the vi, xi, xxii, xxiv, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxi,) in their condemnation of false doctrine, and the assertion of the pure faith of England's Reformed Church — and the effort was made to prove that these articles might be interpreted so as to contain a meaning not inconsistent with the doctrine of the Tridentine Decrees, apart from any popular interpretation of the decrees; and that therefore the "doctrina Romanensium" might be held consistently with an honest subscription to these articles. That tract (No. 90) has lately been republished in this country and extensively circulated, to do its baneful work anew in another generation.

DEFECTIONS RESULTING FROM THE OXFORD TRACTS.

At last the Church authorities in England were fairly aroused, and the teaching of this tract formally condemned. The result soon followed, which had been so long anticipated. The great leader, finding himself *in* a Reformed Church, but not *of* it, went to his own place. It was the 9th day of October, 1845, a day of storm and tempest without, when, in the oratory of the monastery at Littlemore, a hamlet two miles from Oxford, which Mr. NEWMAN had built up two years before, he was received secretly into the Roman communion by a Dominican Father. The deed was done in the secrecy becoming such an act. No one was admitted for two or three days to the oratory. "At last," says one, speaking of himself, "a friend accustomed to visit there, was admitted to the evening office, and found that a change had come over it. The Latin was pronounced for the first time in the Roman way, and the Antiphons of Our Lady, which, up to that day had always been admitted, came out in their proper place." The number who followed the great leader has not been small. "During the last twenty years," says one of them, "several hundreds of the Established clergy and many more thousands of the laity, have entered the fold of the Roman Church—a number far greater than that of all the converts united whom the Roman Church gained in the century and a half preceding. These defections served to blind our minds to the deeper, more insidious work of the Oxford Tracts. We thought they carried with them their leaven. Alas! it was not so. Controversy died away, and there seemed to be an age of returning peace and harmony in this Church. The seed sown so deeply had not died out. It was only ripening silently and surely. And we have awaked from our dream of security to find ourselves compelled to contend for the very life of our Reformed Church.

THE RITUALISTS.

I need not stop to produce to an audience like this evidences of the growth of this movement in the developments about us in England and in this country. The simple, majestic service of our Church in many places has been transformed into a ritual which the fathers of the Reformation would not recognize as the service of their deepest love. Altars erected, with super-altars, with burning candles, gorgeous vestments, and floating clouds of incense; the communion service set in a Roman framework; the voice of Jacob put the hands of Esau; eucharistic services at the burial of the dead, with ceremonies that actually surpass those of Rome; processions with banners of "Our Lady" and hymns to the "Queen of Heaven;" convents and monasteries; Englishwomen taking the white and black vail in the midst of an elaborate ceremonial; sisterhoods where confession is enforced; these are but a part of the drapery of the false doctrine which has succeeded so sadly in corrupting the faith of a Reformed Communion.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

The Confessional is the last development. I beg the attention of the audience to some extracts from the London *Quarterly Review* for January, 1868, on this subject. That private confession is already established is not the point in question. It is admitted, and the practice finds a host of advocates and defenders; nay, more manuals are prepared for the use of penitents and confessors; I read only the title of two—"The Ministry of Consolation; a guide to confession for the use of the members of the Church of England; and "The Priest in Absolution; a manual for such as are called unto the higher ministeries in the English Church." Of this last-named book, says the London *Quarterly*, the style of interrogation to be used toward married persons is such as we dare not transfer to these pages. Yet these are given as an instance of cautious and modest questioning. It may doubtless be possible to find a lower depth still; but we almost wonder what it is supposed that an over zealous priest would have been in danger of proceeding to ask, if not thus cautioned." Well does the article conclude in these stirring words: "We should be wanting in our duty if we concluded without warning the Church of her great danger. Of all the errors of the Church of Rome that of auricular confession is the most hateful to our people. The priestly idea leads to the establishment of another master in every household, by every hearth, in the place of the husband and father. And we feel sure that the great mass of the English-speaking people would be forever alienated from the Church if they found the priest extracting from their wives their most secret thoughts, from their sons what they dared not tell their fathers, and from their daughters what they would blush to confess to their mothers."

THE DANGER THREATENED.

I think we are in danger of being drawn away from the silent and deep-rooted defection from a pure faith by these Ritualistic developments. The evil is not so much in them as in that which they represent. Far below all these surface manifestations, where none of them are to be seen as yet, there is a departure from the doctrinal basis of the Reformation. Twenty years ago, Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, a great and noble man, whom to know was to revere and love, in a letter to Bishop MEADE, thus proclaims his adherence to the central doctrine of the Reformers: "If you mean to ask whether I regard those views which have been sometimes presented among us upon the great and vital doctrine of justification by faith, going to deprive the Saviour of the glory of His work, and the poor sinner of his only ground of hope, I reply, unhesitatingly, that I utterly and wholly reject and repudiate them. I do not regard them as matters of indifference. I hold, without qualification, limitation, subtraction, or addition, the doctrine set forth by our thirty-first article, (denying that the priest can offer Christ in the eucharist) and distinctly recognized in the communion office. I hold that justification is the act of God; that faith, the only instrument of justification, is the gift of God, and applies the merits of Christ to the sin-sick and condemned soul for pardon; *that the sinner is justified by faith only; that Baptism, the Lord's Supper—in short, all other means of grace, when properly used, add nothing whatever toward procuring the sinner's justification.* These are the things which I constantly affirm and teach, in which I find comfort and hope to my own poor afflicted soul, and in faithful adherence to these I trust to live and die."

FALSE DOCTRINES.

Now let us mark the contrast to this Protestant utterance in the utterances of this day. I hold in my hand a book which is the production of two most eminent men—representative men—one in the East and the other in the West—men who wield a mighty influence, and whose magnetic power fits them to be leaders of the young especially. I would not utter a word in disparagement of their purity of character and their high personal worth. I only present their teachings as the exponent of a wide and rapidly-growing school in our own midst. The book I have before me is not a volume of dogmatic theology—not some profound treatise for full-grown men; it is what is far more mighty—a manual for the young, a catechism to be learned by youth of both sexes under fourteen years of age, to prepare them for confirmation. We call him wise who said, "Let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws;" so we care not who compose the elaborate and ponderous volumes of systematic theology of the Church, if we can write its catechism—can lodge deeply into the young mind, ere it can argue or examine, the articles of its belief. We have heard Bishop OTEY's testimony to the doctrine of justification by faith only. Now, let us hear the teaching of this manual:

Q.—When do we first receive forgiveness of sins?
A.—In holy baptism.
Q.—Now do we receive forgiveness for sin after baptism?
A.—By absolution and the holy communion.

How would St. Paul have answered that last question? or IGNATIUS? or JEWEL? or HOOKER, whose masterly treatise on justification has already trained three generations of ministers in this Church in our own land? Allow me to quote some of the teachings of this manual upon vital points, and then judge whether it be not "another Gospel" that is taught concerning the Rule of Faith.

Q.—Where will we find God's Holy will and commandments? A.—*In the Living Church*, in the written word and in the enlightened conscience.

"Holy Scripture," says Article sixth, "*Containeth all things necessary to salvation.*" And if God will be found first in the living Church, why not in the decrees of Trent, the utterance of a Church numbering two-thirds of the Christian world? Concerning the Lord's Supper, what is the doctrine taught to children in this book? Hearken:

"It is the great commemorative sacrifice of the Church, unbloody, mystical and spiritual; accompanying the perpetual oblation of Himself, which our great High Priest, Jesus Christ, makes in heaven, where He ever liveth to intercede for us. In it the Passion of Christ is perpetually shown forth to the Almighty Father, and *His priests on earth unite in the oblation which He makes at the mercy seat.*"

And yet says our thirty-first article:

"The offering of Christ once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual, and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. *Wherefore the sacrifice of masses, in which it was commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, were blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.*"

Concerning the mother of our Lord's humanity.

Q.—What two titles has the Church given to her.
A.—She is called *the bringer forth of God*, and the Ever Virgin Mary.

Concerning prayers for the dead, this is taught to children:

"The faithful departed have communion with the members of the Church here on earth, and we with them. They pray for us and remember us, and wait for us; we commemorate them in the Liturgy, *and pray for their peace and rest.*"

Then the child is taught that there are ten Catholic traditions and among these are the following:

"The arrangement of churches after the model of the temple."
"The observance of the seven hours of prayer."
"The sign of the cross in baptism *and at other times.*"

THE CHORAL SERVICE.

I have not attempted to expose all that this little book contains of teaching utterly subversive of the doctrinal teachings of the Reformers. It is enough to say that had these teachings been held in the reign of EDWARD VI. there could have been no Reformation. If there be indeed such a thing as the failure of Protestantism, it seems to me that *this is its greatest failure—to remain so far unreformed.* You will permit me to mention a striking coincidence that occurs to my mind in this connection. During my sojourn in England in the Summer of 1866 Archbishop MANNING, the pervert, delivered an address with this title—*Protestantism a failure;* and that evening the electric wires flashed the insult all over the British Isles; and the Protestant heart of England sent back its indignant response in every morning journal the next day. Yes, Protestantism has just made its last failure on the battle-field of Sadowa.

REPLY TO REV. MR. EWER.

I reply to my brother EWER, that the last failure of Protestantism appears to be in Spain. For the very moment Spain has got rid of a despotism more infamous than any existing at this day, the first news we have flashing across the ocean is that she has abolished monasteries and convents, and presently we will hear that she has expelled the Jesuits. Failure of Protestantism! Why, the very liberty by which this man spoke the word, and was not molested, is the fruit of that Protestantism which he pronounces a failure. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of conscience, all that makes this great age what it is, this noble civilization, this progress, this missionary spirit that girdles the earth, all this wonderful development—is the fruit of Protestantism. Protestantism a failure! Why, I stepped out of my country home one morning last Summer, and found a huge owl sitting in the branches of a beautiful tree before my door. I was amazed to find that I could get almost within reach of him, and when I neared him, I found his great eyes blinking and winking as though he seemed to say, "*This daylight is a failure, after all!*" I have no doubt the light of Protestantism is too strong for my brother. No, my brethren. The same mistake is made by some of our brethren that I made when I first saw the great Mississippi, as it came rolling from the mountains of snow, with a force and speed and volume that awes the beholder. In places it strikes the bank with such force that a reflex eddy is formed, in which you may be floated up the river, without rowing, for half a mile. These men have got into the eddy, and they think the river is going back. They mistake the eddy for the grand stream. But as, at times, the river changes it course and sometimes cuts right through part of a town, tearing away gigantic bluffs, perhaps, and destroys the eddy, the day will come when these brethren will be swept along with the current that is carrying Protestantism, and nothing but Protestantism, to the final triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

We are met in our day by the cry of reunion! We are constantly told we must prepare for reunion with Rome, and everything seems to be tending that way. It is amazing how the cry is taken up by the journals of the day. But, brethren, on whose side are the changes made? Are they made on the side of Rome? Can you point me to a single change Rome has made? When our articles were drawn up the Council of Trent had not held its session. Did she make any advances toward England in the Council of Trent? Ah! she has made an advance in 1854. It was a most awful advance. It was another step in denying her Lord, In 1854 she advanced a decree, adding even to her list of corruptions, by proclaiming the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as an article of faith. But who is responsible for the troubles in our Israel? Who provoked the strife? Who introduced these strange and novel doctrines? Who, in England, began to trouble the Church? Was it SIMEON or CECIL, or VENN or BICKERSTETH? Was it WILLIAM WILBERFORCE or Archdeacon WILBERFORCE? Who have been troubling the peace of Israel here? Was it GRISWOLD or MEADE, or CHANNING or MOORE? Ah! no, brethren, the trouble has not come from that side. We have been forced to stand on the defence for all that was sacred, all that was vital in the Gospel, in the doctrine of man's justification before God. And so, now, what is it that impedes the progress of our Church in this land? And it is only one whose lot is cast in the great West that can properly answer that question. It was well said by a noble Bishop of the Northwest when the Declaration of the twenty-eight Bishops was issued against Ritualistic manifestations, "If these things are permitted to go on, we might as well give up our work in the West, and close our doors." If the people of the West desire another religion than the Reformed Church, they can get it ready-made to their hands far better than we can give it to them. What a golden opportunity this Church had at the close of our late war. We had come together like two pieces of a magnet after our temporary separation, and other Christian bodies, who were still divided and distracted, were looking to and moving toward us. That movement has ceased; they wait to see which way we are tending—toward a firmer Protestantism or toward Rome.

THE CONFLICT OPENED.

And now, brethen, we are just entering upon a mighty conflict. We cannot decline it. It is not of our own seeking. It has been forced upon us. We accept it in sorrow and tears, but in God's strength. And on this basis we will fight it out—the basis of the Anglican Reformation, as set forth in our articles, homilies and the standard works of the great divines of the Reformation. I trust yet there will be found a Reformation brotherhood to bind us all more closely who are one in this faith. I would have it extend into every city and section of our land. Let it disseminate truth, enlighten men's minds, and desert every movement leading us away from the Protestant basis of our Church. But by whatever organization the work is to be furthered or led by none but the simple preaching of the Gospel, of the final result I have no fears. Twice before the effort has failed, and this last attempt will surely fail. It will be be vastly longer, and may be as long as the Arian conflict. But it will be as successful as the truth was then. Our confidence rests upon two things. First, a serene and rooted trust in God, that the cause of the Reformation is the cause of the primitive Church in its purest days, that it is the defence of the very life of the Gospel, "the truth as it is in Jesus." If it be His truth, He will take care of it; He will overrule all that now seem so disheartening to His glory and to the former establishment of His Church in purity and righteousness. Again, our confidence in the final triumph of the principles of the Reformation is based upon this belief; that such a triumph is bound up with the triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race, at least upon this Continent. Who can doubt that it is this race, and not the Latin, which is to gain the mastery of the English-speaking nations? It is this flag that floats at every mast-head of an American man-of-war, that waves over every garrison and fortress amid the distant Sierra Nevadas, that follows the course of empire westward, binding the two oceans by an iron way, over which shall pass those whose feet are beautiful upon the mountains, publishing salvation. With the progress of our free institutions, goes step by step, the progress of Protestantism, not a negation in this Church, but a witness for every truth of God, an opponent of every error of man. I implore you then, beloved friends, by your love to the Gospel of Christ, by the reverence you bear to the work of England's great confessors in the sixteenth century, by the ashes that rest under the martyrs' monument at Oxford, by the memory of JOHN WYCLIFFE, the morning-star of the Reformation, to resist this tide of error coming in upon us as a flood, and with love to all, bitterness to none, let us stand like a rock for the purity, the unswerving loyalty to her great Head of this Protestant Episcopal Church.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prospects of the Presidential Campaign—Murder of a Legislator—Sketch of the Victim—Congressional Elections—The University—Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

The condition and relations of political parties in South Carolina are very much what they were six months ago. The grand divisions are Radical and Democratic, which correspond very nearly throughout with negro and white, and mean in the Presidential campaign of course, the parties respectively of GRANT and SEYMOUR. Of these parties the former is numerically superior, while the latter is superior in culture, influence and property.

The news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is accepted by all parties as tantamount to closing the campaign. Party leaders, of course, are not free to make the admission when it goes against them; nor, in some sections, do the people themselves seem to see it.

MURDER OF A LEGISLATOR.

A feeling of painful interest has been excited in this community by the assassination of B. F. RANDOLPH, the State Senator from Orangeburg County, in this State. The deed occurred two days ago at Cokesbury, in Abbeville County, perhaps seventy-five miles north of this, on the Greenville Railroad, and was done by parties unknown. RANDOLPH is a mulatto, and was the champion of the social equality of the white and black races. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious to all moderate men of all parties by the violence and minatory style of enforcing his political opinions; and it is to this extremism, rather than to the peculiar although offensive doctrines he taught, that his death is to be referred. He had been stumping the State since the adjournment of the Legislature about four weeks ago, in the interests of his race. He had passed up on the Greenville Railroad two days before his death, and excited a great deal of ill-feeling by the use of intemperate language at several of the stations. He delivered an address at Abbeville Court-house on Thursday, and on Friday morning took the road again for the northern districts. On arriving at Cokesbury he changed cars in order to go up on the train from Columbia to Greenville, deposited his luggage upon a seat and appeared upon the platform. As the cars were moving off, three men appeared, armed with revolvers, one of whom fired three shots at RANDOLPH, all of which took effect, one through his head. He fell dead without a word. The murderers mounted their horses and disappeared. I have not heard their names, and it appears that they were not recognized by parties present or on the cars.

The act of violence is universally deplored by all law-abiding citizens, and no pains will be spared to bring the guilty parties to justice. While RANDOLPH was personally execrated as a fomenter of strife between the races, still the community and the State at large deplore his murder no less than if he had been a worthy man; perhaps even more, at this juncture, when a political significance is so likely to be imparted to it. The legal investigation will be rigid and careful.

RANDOLPH was a tall, stalwart mulatto, about forty-five years old. He was a native of Kentucky, but moved while a boy to Ohio, and there received a good common school education, and became in due course of time a Methodist preacher. During the war he was appointed Chaplain of a negro regiment, and in that capacity reached South Carolina, and was here when the war closed. Since that date he had edited a negro newspaper in Charleston; was for a while a subordinate officer in the Freedmen's Bureau, and afterward stumped the State for the purpose of organizing Union Leagues in the several counties of the State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He had always been prominent as one who demanded equality, political, legal and social, for his race. Since the Republican triumphs in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, he had forgotten his former moderation, and by his arrogance and violence of language had stirred up such an enmity as has culminated in his assassination. There is not a white man in the State that does not see that this murder of RANDOLPH will give GRANT ten thousand votes; and in this view of the case, it would have been nothing less than idiotcy in the Democrats to have instigated it. The act thus appears in its true light as one of individual ruffianism that deserves—as it has received—the execration of an outraged people. No one doubts that the assassins belong to the Democratic Party, and caught their madness from the extremists of that party. It is understood that the military authorities have been applied to to ferret out the perpetrators, and the parties are said to be known to the officer in charge.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Representatives to Congress to be elected here in November are four, who are to be elected by districts. There seems to be no doubt that of these four the Democrats will elect two and the Republicans two. This equality of power arises from the fact that in the upper counties the whites (Democrats) are in the majority, and in the coast counties the negroes (Republicans) are ahead in numbers. Thus, while the Republicans have largely the majority in the State at large, they are in the minority in the upper half of the State. This result was foreshadowed in the last elections held by counties, when sixteen counties went Democratic and fifteen Republican. Accordingly the next Congressional delegation from South Carolina will probably be two Senators and two Representatives Republican, and two Representatives Democratic.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The State institution, formerly known as the South Carolina College, but since the war changed to the University of South Carolina, opened on the first Monday of October. There are thus far about fifty students entered, which is not half the number present last session. This deficiency comes of the depressed condition of the finances of the country. Men have not money to send their sons to college.

CROPS.

It is difficult to estimate the cotton crop just now, but the cereal crops, and, above all, the corn in the mountain districts, is abundant beyond all other years. BOISE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Eighteenth Day of the Triennial Convention—The Russo-Greek Church—Foreign and Domestic Missions—Ritualism Again—A Long Debate, but no Action Taken.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was in session again yesterday all day, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street. The religious services which, as usual, preceded the transaction of business, were conducted by Rev. WM. SHELTON, D. D., of Western New-York, and Rev. WM. S. CHILD, of Rhode Island, Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, pronouncing the benediction.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Rev. Dr. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, of New-York, read a report adverse to concurring with the House of Bishops, in the proposed amendment to canon 5, with regard to congregations in foreign lands, for the reason that it was too late in the session to give the subject proper consideration.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT also reported in relation to certain memorials, &c., referred to the Committee: That it is inexpedient to change the title of the House from "House of Clerical and Lay Deputies" to "House of Deputies;" that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memorial that any minister might, in the Common Prayer Book, omit such words, expressions or passages, as he might conscientiously believe not to be in accordance with Holy Scripture, for the reason that it would destroy uniformity in public worship, and deprive congregations of their right to a uniform Liturgy, and in contravention of the Constitution of the Church; in relation to ordaining ministers of other denominations deacons, after six months from their admission as candidates for orders, that it was inexpedient to erect a competent tribunal, who should have power to dispense with the above limitation as to time. The time was now six months, said Dr. HAIGHT. If the prayer of the memorial were granted, then a minister might preach in one place to-day, and in our Church a week after. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. M. A. DEW. HOWE, of Pennsylvania, presented a report in favor of permitting any congregation, with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese, to use hymns from the volumes entitled *Hymns for Church and Home*, and *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, until an enlarged and revised edition of the hymns now in use in the Church shall be authorized.

Rev. Dr. HOWE also presented a report in favor of appointing a committee to revise the hymns of the Church, which was adopted.

A report was presented from the Committee on the State of the Church, opposing the proposition for a registration of all persons baptized in the Church, and proposing certain minor amendments to the canons, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing that a resolution had been adopted in favor of appointing joint committees to attend to the translation of the Prayer Book into the German, French and Swedish languages. A message was also received announcing the action of the House of Bishops, instructing the Joint Committee on the standard Bible to proceed with their work as soon as the necessary funds were at their disposal; all of which was concurred in.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. MILO MAHAN presented the report of a committee appointed at the last Convention, to consider what should be done toward opening relations with the Russo-Greek Church. The report gave an account of the meeting of members of the Russian and Anglican Churches on the 15th of November last in England, with a view to intercommunion with the two Churches. The report also detailed the efforts made by clergymen of the Anglican Church in behalf of unity, several of whom had visited Russia and had found in the Church there a strong feeling in favor of intercommunion. Embodied in the report was a letter from Prince ORLOFF, stating that the meeting held on the subject in England was held simply for the purpose of examining into the matters connected with these Churches, in order that the points in which they differed might be thoroughly examined, and a closer communion, if possible, effected. It had been insinuated that he had been censured by his own countrymen because he had joined in the prayers with which that meeting opened—but so far as this was concerned, the Orthodox Church had never prohibited its members from joining in the prayers of those who prayed for the peace and prosperity of the world. In conclusion, the Prince said that the Archbishop of Canterbury had never offered to send representatives to Russia, but he (the Prince) had so suggested. The report also contained an interesting letter from Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, detailing interviews between himself and some of the high dignitaries of the Russo-Greek Church, and with Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The latter took a lively interest in the proposed intercommunion, and from what could be learned from him, the same interest was evinced by one much higher. The report affirmed that the object of the proposed intercommunion was simply to enable the laity and clergy of either Church to join in the offices of each other without forfeiting communion in their own Church. The report concluded with a resolution (the House of Bishops concurring) that the Joint Committee on the Russo-Greek Church be continued, with power to correspond with the authorities of the Russian and other branches of the Oriental Church for the acquisition of further information, and with power to fill vacancies. The report was adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MAHAN, Rev. Dr. FULTON, of Georgia, was appointed a member of the Joint Committee in place of Rev. Dr. YOUNG, who had since been raised to the Episcopate of Bishop of Florida.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, presented a report of the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Missions, setting forth that a debt of $25,000 had been incurred in missionary enterprises, and urging increased efforts in aiding the Church in giving the Gospel to all. Among the subjects for congratulation enumerated in the report were the following:

1. The interest of 36,000 young children of the Church in Missions. 2. The delegate system which had brought out a new field of literature. 3. The meetings, over fifty in number, which have been held in this and adjoining cities during the Convention, by which a sum of $10,000 had been secured to the cause. The report concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret of the financial embarrassments of both departments of the missionary work, and that it hereby pledges its hearty indorsement of any suitable plan which the Board of Missions may adopt for its relief.

Resolved, That in view of the present urgencies of the Treasury, and still more in view of the increasing vastness of the field, with its new and splendid opportunities for extending the kingdom of our Lord both at home and abroad, more thorough concert of action among our Bishops and parochial clergy, and more energetic instrumentalities of every name—whether of the Press, or the living voice, or frequent assemblies of the people of God for missionary conference and coöperation—are imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That this House has heard with profound gratification of the success which has attended the efforts of our Missionary Bishop in establishing church schools as an auxiliary to the missionary work, and that in our judgment aid should be given to the organization of Associate Missions as the best means of securing a thorough occupation of the central points in each great missionary region.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the ecclesiastical authorities in the thirty settled dioceses and Missionary districts, to have special regard for the following matters:

1. To provide a system of itineracy by which the services of the Church may be carried to small communities and isolated households. 2. To give larger scope and more efficiency to the voluntary service of pious laymen who may be willing to give a stated portion of their time to missionary duty.

The remaining points referred to various matters connected with the missions, and, among others, recommending that colored men be educated for the ministry, in order that they might minister to their own color.

A motion to concur with the House of Bishops in the resolution in favor of appointing a joint committee of two Bishops, two Presbyters and two laymen, to consider the state of theological education in the Church, and what measures for improving it should be adopted, was carried.

A message was read from the House of Bishops announcing its concurrence in the amendment of canon 2, title 2, with regard to offences for which ministers may be tried.

Another message was received, announcing the concurrence of the House of Bishops in the proposal to insert a note in the standard Prayer Book, stating that changes have been made in the editions issued since 1844.

A discussion now took place with regard to the resolution presented by Rev. Dr. HOWE in favor of allowing the use of "Hymns for Church and Home," and "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, offered as a substitute a canon presented by him on Monday. It gave the right to any Bishop to allow the use of any hymn asked for in writing by a clergyman—the consent to be given in writing in each case, and the choice to be made from the collections of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," "Hymns for Church and Home," and the collection published by the old English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

After some debate the amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried; after which a recess was taken till 2 P. M.

After recess the order of the day was called for. This was the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Canons with regard to Ritualism published in the TIMES yesterday.

Before it was considered, Mr. WM. WELSH, of Pennsylvania, announced that the closing services of the Convention would be held in Calvary Church on Thursday evening, commencing at 7:30.

The Secretary read a report on Rubrical Discrepancies, with a resolution directing that the Committee be continued, with directions to report at an early day to the Committee on Standard Prayer Books; which was adopted.

A resolution directing that a revised copy of the canons of the Church, including recent amendments, be made by the Secretary, was adopted.

RITUALISM.

The Secretary now read the majority report on Ritualism.

Judge CONYNGHAM, of Pennsylvania, moved as a substitute for the report of the majority of the Committee the report of the minority. This also was read by the Secretary.

Judge CONYNGHAM said that when he presented, some days ago, the memorial out of which the reports on this subject arose, he had intended and hoped that some such action as that proposed by the minority report should be taken. It was desirable that there should be uniformity in the forms of worship of the Church. In former times, when traveling they entered a church in some strange village, they found there the same form of worship that their fathers had handed down to them. Was this so now? They had a Church that claimed to be national. When they found that innovations were made in the services it was time to inquire whether they should be permitted. He could look back for sixty years, and in former times when he went into a church, he knew that he should always engage in the same forms of worship that he was accustomed to. Now there were innovations. Were they to gratify fancy? He knew the effect of these things upon the young, and they led to what they all knew they would lead to. Why should they recognize changes? Where was the necessity for them? Where was the ground for them? As the Bishops in 1814 had declared what should be the usages and practices of the Church in regard to vestments, that should be sufficient for them. If there were any here who justified these changes, he hoped they would reflect upon the manner in which things appeared and upon the danger of their proposed action.

Judge OTIS, of Illinois, offered the minority report. In the first place, he said, no clergyman could be tried for violating the spirit of a resolution of this House—a mere *brutum fulmen*, which no man would feel bound to obey. Was it wise, then, to express an opinion now in this form that would have no force? He thought not. Again, it was said that dangerous practices were taught by the clergy. There was no legislation in this Church, as yet, with regard to the meaning of a symbol. The minority report proposed to declare a certain thing unlawful. Now this Church was not prepared to make an express declaration on this point. Certain of these forms were recognized in the Church of England. Now this Church in America was not organized as a new Church after the Revolution. It was reorganized, but as a Church still in full communion with the Church of England. Practices and usages had now been established in this country differing from those of the Church of England, except in regard to the Prayer Book. Members of the Church of England coming to this country brought the common law of their Church here properly. They had a right to do so, in accordance with ecclesiastical law and the law of nations. Judge OTIS claimed that the Episcopal Church occupied a middle place between Rome on one side and Geneva on the other. The Church tolerated all on either side, so that they did not get over the line. He pleaded for toleration, therefore. Their law had never prescribed too rigid or too iron a rule, and he hoped never would.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, of New-York, said Judge OTIS had done him great wrong. He had taken away nearly all the speech he intended to deliver. [Laughter.] He, too, was here to plead for toleration, and to protest against intolerance. He was in the Convention of 1859 when the question of tolerance or intolerance came up in regard to the matter of a Court of Appeals in the Church. He then, as now, opposed intolerance. Mr. RUGGLES read a report of a portion of his speech in the Convention referred to on this subject.

Rev. Dr. MASON, of North Carolina, said there was a time when the tendencies of the Church seemed to be against Ritualism, and rather in the direction of what he had almost termed indecency. Now the tendency seemed to be toward the opposite extreme. He thought the majority of the Committee had made a good report, and coincided with their views. There were religions of the intellect, of the senses, of the emotions and of symbols; and there was one which combined all these, and he believed that such a religion was that of the Episcopal Church. He had heard contests as to whether they should worship at an altar or at a table, with lights or without lights. Now, at the Lord's Supper they worshipped at a table. There were lights there, but whether they were for symbols was the question. It was wise that the majority did not propose to make a canon on the subject.

Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, of New-York, gave the reasons why he could not vote for the minority report. There were certain things in their report not founded in truth or in fact, to his mind. It was not strictly true that the usages throughout the Church had been always alike. Substantially they were. But would any one say that in Virginia and in New-York the services were exactly alike? They could not say so. They had one Liturgy, but in certain usages they had always differed. In Ohio, when he was there, he saw usages that did not obtain in New-York. He saw a reverend brother who would not wear any vestment at all, and when ordered by the Bishop to wear it he put his gown in a band-box, in the pulpit, and when he went into the pulpit shook it out and put it on. [Laughter.] That was different from any usage he knew of in New-York. Again he protested that this Protestant Episcopal Church of America was a part of the Church of England, and the same in its usages, except as concerned matters specially legislated upon. Again, it was held that the Ritual in America was unchanged since the days of the Revolution. This was not so. Fifty years ago in Trinity Church there was a high pulpit, under that a reading desk, and under that a clerk's desk. The clerk made the responses and the people sat silently by. Then the baptisms were generally made in private. How different it was now. And so he might go on and specify the changes that had been made within the period that he could recall. He mentioned these things to show that there were fallacies underlying the report of the minority. He was opposed to want of toleration in the Church.

Rev. Dr. CHAS. BRECK, of Delaware, said that he had in former times found everywhere uniformity in the Episcopal service, and there was no difficulty in maintaining this uniformity.

Rev. Dr. ERASTUS BURR, of Ohio, said that a visitor to Ohio would find to-day that they were as rubrical in regard to vestments in his diocese as anywhere else. An instance had been given of a departure from the rules by a clergyman in Ohio. He knew this clergyman, and was certain that the statement with regard to him was a mistaken one. He denied that there were any essential departures in Ohio from the prescribed forms. He had ministered there for forty years, and he declared that it was not true. They had been misrepresented. It had been published in the *Gospel Messenger* that he had administered the Communion without a surplice. He had done so once when ministering for a brother, whose surplice by chance was not in his wardrobe. Thereupon it had been declared that he had administered the sacrament without a surplice, when there was one hanging in the wardrobe. This was not true. He was not intolerant, but he was for uniformity; and he was in favor of the minority report.

Mr. EDWARD MCCREADY, of South Carolina, denied that this was a part of the Church of England. Was not the Episcopal Church of the United States of America as much a part of the Church of Scotland as of the Church of England and more? This Church, though it sprung from the Church of England, was a different Church. Dr. HAIGHT had argued as if this Church was seeking uniformity with the Church of England. What he desired was uniformity of worship in this Church. It was said that whatever the Church of England might do the American Church might do. He read from the preface of the Prayer Book to show that they were not supposed to follow the forms of the Church of England in all cases.

Rev. Dr. JAMES MULCAHEY, of Massachusetts, favored the adoption of the majority report. He spoke particularly in behalf of the churches in the country. When he read of the local differences in city churches, sometimes he wished that those engaged in them could go all over the country to see how the people went on with their duties in their spheres without being troubled by these ritualistic questions. He related how the presentation of a Bishop's chair to a certain clergyman with a mitre on the top of it, had excited a feeling of Puseyism. Now, the report of the minority seemed to encourage this kind of feeling. There were certain improper assumptions underlying the minority report, as had been truly said. It was idle to talk about extravagance in this country in the worship of God, where so many of the people were given up to the worship of mammon.

Rev. Dr. JAMES DE KOVEN, of Wisconsin, argued briefly against the minority report.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED STUBBS, of New-Jersey, said that since the day when Joseph's coat of many colors was stripped from him and they killed him, and his coat was steeped in his blood, [laughter,] there had never been a day in the history of the Church when the attempt to strip off its coat of many colors had not ended in blood. He reviewed the history of dissensions in the Church from the earliest times, and argued against the narrow-minded policy that would not permit the Church to have a coat of many colors. Wherever there had been an attempt to insist on rigid uniformity there had followed schism in the Church. They were living in a large country. If they were legislating for one little State or island, they might think of uniformity. The same system would not suit the people of all climates.

Rev. Dr. CHAS. W. ANDREWS, of Virginia, said this was the most important question that had been before them for years. The misrepresentations of the forms observed in Ohio had been no greater than those in regard to observances in Virginia. They had asked the Committee to give them bread, and it had given them a stone. It had made a sort of seesaw report, in which it had borne more hardly against the Anti-Ritualists than against the Ritualists.

Rev. Dr. STUBBS corrected his statement that Joseph's coat was dipped in his blood. It was the blood of a kid.

Rev. Dr. DANIEL L. GOODWIN, of Connecticut, defended the minority report. It was said that this was a movement of intolerance. There was nothing of intolerance in the resolutions proposed. They were an affectionate declaration of certain principles. The effect of the Ritualistic views, if they prevailed, would be, on the one hand, to lead many to the Romish faith, where these forms could be found in perfection, and to repel hundreds of thousands who would join this Church if it was moderate.

Rev. CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, said that the serious question was with regard to the doctrine which underlies this talk about surplices and articles of ecclesiastical millinery generally. These were matters that lay on the surface only. He expressed his desire to exhibit a proper degree of tolerance, but when innovations were proposed that would injure the Church he must raise his voice against them. They were a united Church in a united country, and the effect of such measures as Ritualists upheld would be to disrupt the Church. History taught that the introduction of the ritualistic evils into the Church had always caused troubles. He begged that the Convention would endeavor to adopt measures that would lead them to harmony and peace. His experience was, that in some churches unlawful observances prevailed, in which he could not join. He trusted in God that they would have the wisdom to transmit unaltered to posterity the forms that their fathers had transmitted to them.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER B. WYATT, of California, said that if a clergyman was brought in collision with the Bishop, with regard to the resolutions that might now be adopted, the Bishop must decide. If, to suppose a case, there was a Bishop in a diocese who ordered that there should be no bowing in the service, it would be better for all that the clergy should yield. It was best that the regulation of this matter should be left with the Bishops. He would urge that where the authority in this matter now was, there the responsibility should rest.

Rev. Dr. FRED. D. HUNTINGTON, of Massachusetts, said that if the Convention thought it consistent with its dignity to utter a thesis on this subject it could do so, though he would rather have nothing to do with it. They were by these two reports bound to choose between them. There were statements in each report that he agreed with, but if compelled to choose between them, he preferred the minority report, which, in the fourth resolution, spoke out plainly just what he thought, while in the majority report there was an effort to intimate something without saying it. He wanted his vote here to correspond with his ordinary action, and therefore he was for the minority report. The symbols used in some churches and which were innovations, had fatal relations to erroneous and strange doctrines. He believed in the reformation which had sought to put out of the Church of God such forms as it was now sought to permit.

Mr. GEO. R. FAIRBANKS, of Tennessee, was in favor of striking out from the majority report, if it was adopted, that part of it which was contained in the sentence preceding the last. He believed that if the Church newspapers were all suppressed, this agitation about Ritualism would die out. When it was in order, he was for amending the majority report as he had proposed.

Rev. Dr. JOHN F. SPAULDING, of Pittsburg, moved that the second and third resolutions be stricken out from the minority report.

Rev. Dr. WM. PINKNEY, of Maryland, expressed his own unwillingness to use some of the forms complained of, but he had never been where these forms were used, and never should be, as between the two reports he should vote for the majority report.

Rev. Dr. ERASTUS M. DASHIELL, of Maryland, moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject.

Rev. WM. C. WILLIAMS, of Georgia, said that in his diocese these Ritualistic forms did not prevail, and he thought never would. If the resolutions were passed, unless they were put in the Rubric, the practices that they declared improper would still prevail. He earnestly seconded the motion to postpone.

Mr. WM. CORNWALL, of Kentucky, said that while he approved of the general declarations of the minority report, yet there were statements in it which he could not uphold. It was not necessary that rites and ceremonies should be everywhere the same. He quoted instances in the Bible in which a variation of forms had been permitted. He believed in the doctrines of the minority report, but could not vote for it because some of its statements were untrue.

Rev. HORACE STRINGFELLOW, JR., Indiana, said that to postpone this subject now would be to apparently shrink from meeting it squarely. There were passages in both reports that were objectionable. He therefore read, as an amendment to the minority report, a declaration that although at all times there would be men who would caricature the forms of the Church, yet it was not advisable to change those forms on that account. The gentleman who moved to postpone the whole subject would not yield, however, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH moved that the House adjourn. While the Secretary was counting the number in favor of this motion, who signified their assent by rising, the President declared that 5 o'clock, the regular hour of adjournment, had arrived, and that the House stood adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Life and Death Statistics for the past Week—The Texas Cattle Fever—Important Conclusion of the Commissioners.

The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair. Dr. HARRIS presented his usual weekly report, in which it was noted that the week ending on Saturday, the 24th instant, was unusually favorable to human life in New-York and Brooklyn. There were only 369 deaths in the former City, and 137 in the latter. Consumptives and invalid old age survived the week with lighter mortality than in other weeks of the past twelve months, excepting only the week ending June 6, this year, and Nov. 16, 1867. Invigorating weather and the absence of epidemics contributed much to the unusually small mortality in the weeks here mentioned. The total deaths by consumption or phthisis pulmonalis were 53 in New-York; but it averages 63 deaths every week in the year. The number of persons that died being over 60 years of age was only 39 last week; but the weekly average in a year is 48 deaths at that age. The death-rate last week was equal to 19.18 per 1,000 in a year in 1,000,000 population in New-York, (that being the estimated population;) and in Brooklyn it was equal to 17 80 per 1,000, for the population of 400,000 now estimated in that city. In the fourteen chief cities of Great Britain, the first week of the present month, the average death-rate was 24 in 1,000 per annum. In London it was only 21 per 1,000; but in Edinburg, Manchester and Glasgow it was 32 per 1,000 nearly; in Liverpool 30, and in Berlin, the previous week, 32 per 1,000. Typhus fever and diarrhœal diseases are now the causes of excessive mortality in the cities just mentioned, and it is fortunate for this metropolis and for the emigrants now flocking hither, that the sanitary and State authorities of Europe are thoroughly awake to the duty of protecting their chief cities and ports against the spread of infectious diseases. The action which has been taken in this matter by Prussia and the German authorities, and by the sanitary officers of Liverpool, is worthy of enlightened Governments. The number of births returned by physicians was 213, and persons married by clergymen 380, according to the attest of Chief Clerk JOHN BOWNE, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, Assistant Commissioner on Cattle disease, submitted an elaborate report in reference thereto, setting at rest the long-mooted question whether the Texas fever among native cattle can be transmitted to native cattle other than those which first receive the infection from the Texan cattle.

The following historic points were submitted: On the 25th day of August there arrived at Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., forty-four head of native cows and heifers, directly from Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, on the line of the Lake Shore Road, over which Texas cattle frequently travel. They were purchased in Buffalo for a Mr. HODGE, a cattle dealer, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. On the morning of arrival one of the cows was observed to be unwell, and died in a few hours. The symptoms observed were as follows: "The head hanging low down, gait staggering, appeared very weak, and finally fell down, death supervening soon afterward." Aug. 29, (four days after,) two cows were purchased of the same lot by WM. MOUL, apparently well. They were driven about six miles, and were turned into the pasture among the dairy cows of Mr. JOHN MOUL. Here they remained from Saturday, the evening of the 29th, until Tuesday morning, the 1st of September, (three nights and two days,) when they were removed some miles distant. Sept. 8 one of these cows died. The other was then taken back to Hamptonburg, the place of purchase, as under suspicion, and on the 10th of September also died. The symptoms of disease of this cow were recognized as the same as those had been seen among cattle at Buffalo, that had died with the "Texas fever," and were as follows: "Drooping of head and ears, staggering gait, eyes dull and staring, great debility, rough coat and generally such appearances as are not observed in the ordinary diseases of cattle," with which they had been familiar for years. Upon tracing what had happened from the exposure of the dairy cows upon JNO. MOUL's farm, where these two cows had been pastured for a short time, we found that upon the 12th of September (thirteen days after exposure) one of the milch cows was found to be ailing. Her milk had been falling off in quantity for three or four days; she appeared uneasy, frequently lying down, very thirsty, would not feed, head drooping near the ground, standing braced with the hind legs, gait staggering, coat rough, dung natural, urine not noticed, no cough, and on the night of the 13th died. On the 14th (fifteen days after exposure) another cow was observed to be sick, presenting symptoms the same as the former, with the addition that she appeared indifferent to passing objects, remaining alone by herself and passed bloody discharges from the bowels, and dark bloody urine; milk entirely suppressed, although she gave the usual quantity the night before. She had been suffering with hoof distemper three weeks previously, but had entirely recovered from it. She died on the 15th, (the following day.) The 18th of September (nineteen days after exposure) the third cow was sick, and during that day was found dead in the pasture. Her milk had been diminishing in quantity three or four days previous to death, and she had presented much the same symptoms as those previously affected. These cows unfortunately were not examined after death, but were deeply buried. The two cows that had died of the original herd were not buried sufficiently deep, as during the process of decomposition after death the thin covering of earth was thrown off, leaving the carcass of one of them exposed. Two pair of oxen and two young heifers were allowed to pasture in this field where the dead cows were buried, and one of the pairs of oxen was used in hauling the dead cow. About two weeks after one of the oxen was found to be sick, and presented the same symptoms before described, from which, however, he finally recovered. Another ox belonging to the second pair was found dead, on the 21st September, in the field, being twenty-eight days from the burial of the first cow. Oct. 24—The two heifers, one a yearling, the other two years old, which had been pasturing in the same field where lay the dead cow, and where the oxen were sick also, were found dead. They had not been discovered to be suffering with any illness. A *post mortem* examination of these revealed the livers enlarged, spleens enlarged more than twice their natural size, engorged with blood, in a state of decomposition, kidneys engorged with blood, softened almost to decomposition, bladders containing a very small quantity of urine of a healthy consistence. All the other organs were found in a healthy condition, except the abomasums, or fourth stomachs, which presented several superficial ulcers upon the thick or pyloric extremity, as well as some lines of ulceration among the folds of the thinner portions. From these investigations, which were carefully and thoroughly made by the State Commissioner, J. STANTON GOULD, and Assistant State Commissioners Drs. R. V. K. MONTFORT and MOREAU MORRIS, there can be no doubt but that the drove originally from Painsville, Ohio, had been infected with the malignant poison either before starting or during their journey, and that they had communicated the disease to the dairy cows and oxen at Hamptonburg. These dairy cows had not been off from the farm of Mr. JNO. MOUL for the past two years, and had not been exposed to any strange cattle at any other time. The oxen had been in the town and county for several years, and had not been exposed in any other manner. That these cattle had the "Texas fever," all the testimony of persons who had observed them, and by one who was familiar with the symptoms, having frequently seen cattle suffering with the disease at Buffalo, must convince any candid mind. The remarks of several persons (old dealers in cattle) that these sick ones did not appear to have any disease with which they had been familiar," afforded another proof, that this was an importation of some new and malignant disease among them.

The report was accepted, and after the transaction of some business of a merely routine character, the Board adjourned for one week.

HOMICIDES.

Another Probable Murder—Arrest of the Assailant.

Another affray, which will probably result fatally, must be added to those occurring on Monday, which have been heretofore reported. For some time past a widow named MARY REARDON has resided with her son STEPHEN, 17 years of age, at No. 112 Suffolk-street, and her brother FRANCIS HEFFERMAN has lived in the same place. The brother does not appear to have aided the widow in any way, but, on the contrary, it is alleged that he has frequently vented his drunken rage upon her. On Monday evening, at about 10 o'clock, he again entered her room in a state of intoxication, and first abusing her with words soon proceeded to beat her in the most cruel manner. The woman attempted to defend herself from the assault, in which she was aided by her son, and this resistance so enraged the drunken brother that he seized a large knife, and with one powerful lunge thrust it far into the groin of his sister. She fell at once, and the son, rushing from the room, gave the alarm, which was promptly answered by Officer BUHLER, who arrived soon enough to prevent HEFFERMAN from making his escape. The prisoner was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and a physician being summoned to attend the injured woman, after an examination of the wound gave an opinion that it would probably prove fatal. Yesterday the assailant was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, and a complaint having been made against him by STEPHEN REARDON, he was committed to await the result of the injuries of his victim.

The Negro Shooting Affray.

WM. CAMEY, the colored man who was shot on Monday evening, at the liquor store No. 127 West Thirty-third-street, by GEO. TILLMAN, also colored, remained yesterday in a critical condition, at his residence, No. 100 West Thirty-third-street, from the effects of the wound so received. The details of the affray were published in yesterday's TIMES, as also the arrest of TILLMAN by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police. Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was committed to await the result of the injuries.

The Canal-Boat Homicide—Action of the Coroner—Verdict Against the Prisoner.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 602 Water-street, over the body of JOHN CONDON, aged 14, who was shot dead on Monday, at Pier No. 52 East River, by Mrs. FANNY SEINER, as already reported. After a jury was impaneled the following evidence was elicited:

Edward Sullivan, of No. 302 Front-street, testified: I am a boatman; yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, I went to Pier No. 52 East River, and soon after the deceased came there also; two other boys came along afterward, as I supposed, for a wash; I was sitting on the string-piece, talking to Henry Cline; a canal-boat was lying behind me loaded with coal; the prisoner, two boys belonging to the boat, and two girls were on it; a little boy threw a piece of mud on the boat, when the prisoner remarked that there was enough of that done yesterday, and she had orders from the policeman to shoot any one that did it again; she had a pistol in her hand; I heard a shot soon afterward, when part of the crowd jumped away; I looked round, and saw the prisoner pointing a pistol toward the crowd; she fired two or three shots after that; the third shot struck deceased, when he cried out, "I'm shot;" she replied, "I know you are, G——d d——n you," or words to that effect; I saw deceased place his hand on his breast; he ran a short distance and then fell dead.

William A. Nichols, of the brig *Albert Dewis*, lying at the foot of Gouverneur-street, testified: About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning I was in the rigging of the brig, furling a sail, and saw the coal canal-boat under our bow; there were several boys on the pier; my attention was attracted to the boat by the report of a pistol shot, and I saw the prisoner with a revolver in her hand; she fired three shots in quick succession; the boy, whom I supposed to be the deceased, got up when the third shot was fired, opened his shirt, and started on a run across the street; when he reached the middle of the block he fell and was carried away; I cannot say what the deceased was doing when he was shot.

HENRY CLINE, of No. 53 Willet-street, ALBERT MORRIS, a seaman on the brig, ANDREW MCCABE, of No. 40 East Broadway, and other witnesses were also examined, but their evidence simply proved to be of a corroborative character.

The jury then rendered a verdict against Mrs. SEINER, when the Coroner held her to await the action of the Grand Jury. She had nothing to say in answer to the charge.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth-street Shooting Affray—A Singular Verdict.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of JAMES MCADAMS, who was shot on the 17th inst. by MICHAEL MULLIGAN, in his liquor store, in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Third-avenue, during an altercation between them. Several witnesses were examined, who testified in a rambling manner that the deceased was intoxicated, and was quarreling with a man named MURRAY, who was also intoxicated, while they were in MULLIGAN's liquor store. MCADAMS wanted to fight in the saloon, when MULLIGAN ordered them both out. A general row occurred, when MULLIGAN fired a pistol at MCADAMS, which took effect in his breast, a little to the left of the median line. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That JAMES MCADAMS came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, from a pistol in the hands of MICHAEL MULLIGAN, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, on the 17th of October, and we believe the prisoner received provocation from deceased, JAMES MCADAMS."

The Coroner reprimanded the jury for such an informal and contradictory verdict, and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He will probably be allowed to furnish bail.

A Temperance Appeal.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President, are prepared to enter upon the important temperance work among the freedmen, and have issued the following appeal, which should receive a hearty response from all friends of temperance and humanity:

AN APPEAL FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Rum, the curse of civilization and the foe of Christianity, is leading multitudes of freedmen into the bondage of bad habits, and the chains and slavery of the vices and crimes which accompany intemperance. The blacks are free, but fetters are forged for them on the anvil of avarice and appetite, and many of them voluntarily put on the yokes and gyves of the most degrading servitude. Freedom is of little account to the drunkard, whether he be black or white. Of what use is suffrage to a man steeped in liquor? Education even is lost on a man who throws himself away—the victim of a suicidal habit. Now is the time to lift a shield and save these men from the fell destroyer. They are like children, whose impressible natures are wax to receive and adamant to retain impressions. Let us teach them lessons of true economy, so that their earnings may not be squandered for strong drink, and show them how to preserve health, strength and life, that they may not sacrifice their physical energies on the altar of a corrupt and dangerous habit; and teach them how to shun the enemy who would destroy their manliness, blast their moral character, and jeoparize the future welfare of their souls. We can do no better thing for the welfare of the blacks than to sow the South broadcast with temperance tracts, written to suit their necessities. It will save them from ignorance, it will save them from poverty, it will save them from explosions of discord and civil commotion. The freedmen, like a nation born in a day, have not the wisdom and discretion of the white race, sculptured into symmetry by centuries of civilization and culture. They, as a race, are in their infancy. They need to be taught at once how to resist temptation, and how to fortify themselves against vice. The National Temperance Society have many tracts and papers, and can command the pens of skilled writers, whose thoughts and words will be adapted to the wants of the blacks. We therefore appeal to you, reader. We appeal to churches, to schools, to Temperance Societies, to individuals, and to all who care for the present and future welfare of the colored people of the South, to assist us immediately with generous donations. Missionaries and teachers are willing to aid in the distribution of temperance publications. Contributions marked, "For the Freedman," sent to J. N. STEARNS, No. 172 William-street, New-York, will be faithfully used in wise distribution of the needed documents.

Election Bonfires—Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

The following order was issued yesterday by Mr. KENNEDY, for the guidance of the Police force in relation to bonfires in the streets:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER No. 541.—TO THE CAPTAINS OF POLICE: Property having been heretofore much exposed to danger by the numerous and extensive bonfires, usually gotten up by young persons about election times, it has become necessary that such unlawful acts should be thoroughly suppressed.

The Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, chapter 11, section 94, prohibit "the kindling of fires, the furnishing of material for making fires, or the authorization by any person to make a fire in any street, avenue, road or lane, or on any pier or bulkhead."

And the Revised Ordinances of the City of Brooklyn, chapter 4, article 4, section 4, prohibit the building of "any bonfire, or other fire, in any street, avenue, road, lane or public ground within the fire district, without permission from the Captain of Police of the district."

You will, therefore, give instruction to the members of your command to take possession of all empty barrels, hogsheads and boxes, or other material collected for the purpose of being thus unlawfully used, and, when claimed by the rightful owners, to deliver up the same; and you will vigorously enforce the provisions of Corporation Ordinances in preventing a continuance of these dangerous and unlawful practices by arresting the offenders, and having them dealt with according to law.

J. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The Treasury Bond Robbery Case.

Justice HOGAN continued his examination yesterday in the case of JOHN SPICER, who is under arrest on a charge of having guilty possession of a United States bond of the loan of 1848, stolen from the office of the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street last July. Messrs. CAREY, HOPPER, STEELE and JOHNSON, who made affidavits against the prisoner last week, were yesterday cross-examined at length by defendant's counsel. The only new fact elicited in their testimony was that CAREY stated that he had not seen SPICER before Friday, when first arraigned before the Magistrate. THOS. SAMPSON, the detective at the United States Sub-Treasury, testified that when SPICER presented the bond to Mr. STEELE, he told SPICER that it was one of a lot of bonds that had been stolen, and arrested him. SPICER then told him that he was innocent of any guilt in the matter, and he had received it from Col. PACKER, who, he said, could explain the whole affair. Col. PACKER had denied all knowledge of the bond in presence of SPICER. He had allowed SPICER to go about his business as he (SAMPSON) thought he could get another party. SPICER told him subsequently that the bond came from a man named THOMPSON, who had gone to Philadelphia. The Magistrate then closed the case and adjourned until Thursday, when the counsel for the defence will deliver an argument in favor of his client's discharge.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

CARPET THIEVES.

As Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, was standing in Centre-street on Monday evening, he noticed THOMAS FLEMING pass with a roll of carpet on his shoulder. He suspected something wrong, and followed FLEMING, when he saw THOS. MCCAULEY drive up with a horse and wagon near RENNING, who threw the carpet into the vehicle. As MCCAULEY had a well-known offender with him in the wagon, the detective ran up and arrested both FLEMING and MCCAULEY, though the other escaped. The carpet was subsequently ascertained to have been stolen from the store of HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & Co., No. 338 Broadway. After a night's sojourn in the Police cells, the prisoners were arraigned before the Alderman, and held for examination.

JUVENILE BURGLAR.

On Sunday night the printing office of WILLIAM E. CHAPIN, on the third floor of No. 14 Ann-street, was entered by violence and 25,000 cards carried away. Detective HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, arrested CHARLES JACOBS, aged 14 years, and on his being arraigned before the acting Alderman, he confessed his guilt and was locked up for burglary.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A FORGERY.

Yesterday afternoon, R. G. ALEXANDER was arrested at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by Detective MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon a charge of passing a worthless check, made by DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO., the proprietor of the house. The prisoner being arraigned, it was stated that, having been a guest of the house, he tendered in payment of his bill a check for $300 upon the Bank of New-York, purporting to be signed W. H. THROOP. The amount of his bill having been deducted, ALEXANDER was paid the difference, and the check having been afterward presented to Mr. THROOP, who is a lawyer, at No. 22 Pine-street, he at once pronounced the signature attached to the check to be a forgery. The prisoner, in answer to these statement, expressed entire confidence in his ability to prove himself to have been an innocent holder of the fraudulent check. He was remanded to the Station-house until this morning, when a formal complaint will be made against him. It was also stated, yesterday, that DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO., in the regular course of business, passed the check into the Second National Bank, and so perfect was the imitation of Mr. THROOP's signature that it was not until five days had elapsed and the paper had passed through many hands that it was suspected, and the examination instituted that ended in establishing its true character.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

FOOTPAD ENCOUNTERED.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, ANDREW SCHUSSLER was walking in South-street, having on his person a silver watch, worth $10, and $1 50. When near Market-street he met JAMES KELLY, who blandly inquired the time. SCHUSSLER replied, and KELLY continued to walk beside him. After a few moments SCHUSSLER found that his watch was being jerked from his pocket, and the next moment KELLY started off on a run, bearing the homely time-piece with him. SCHUSSLER started in pursuit, and Officer RAUST, of the Seventh Precinct, joining in the pursuit, the fugitive was soon overtaken and captured, the watch being found on the pavement at his feet. KELLY was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR CORONER'S CASES.—One of the Harbor Police found the remains of an unknown man in the wreck of the brig *Lord Harrington*, destroyed at the Hunter's Point fire, and conveyed them to the Morgue, where Coroner FLYNN held an inquest..... The dead body of WM. CASE, aged 75, and a vagrant, was found yesterday in the stable No. 685 Water-street, where he had no doubt crawled for shelter. The remains were taken to the Morgue for inquest. ....While Mrs. DEDFRESH, aged 46, was washing at No. 192 Varick-street yesterday, she was seized with illness and died in an hour.....MARY CONLEY, of No. 236 Tenth-avenue, died suddenly on Monday evening.

FIRE IN YONKERS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, on Saw-mill River, between Main and Dock streets, occupied by J. F. MESSMORE as a tobacco factory, JOHN COPCUTT as a saw-mill and DANIEL E. SANDERS as a machine shop. The entire building and contents were destroyed. Mr. MESSMORE's loss is $2,500, no insurance. Mr. COPCUTT loses $10,000, no insurance. Mr. SANDERS estimates his loss at $2,500, insured for $8,000. Mr. COPCUTT owned the building and sustains a loss of $10,000, no insurance. The flames originated in the drying room of the tobacco factory.

A WORTHY CHARITY.—Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta, Ga., is in this City at the present time soliciting support for the Atlanta Seminary, of which she is the first Principal. Mrs. BATTEY's object is to obtain the means, by the foundation of scholarships and otherwise, for the education of orphans and the daughters of families that have been ruined by the war. Mrs. BATTEY is a lady of the highest character, and comes recommended by some of the first men of Georgia.

FREE EXHIBITION OF WAR PICTURES.—A free exhibition of pictures, comprising forty paintings of the chief battles and incidents of the war, from the firing on Fort Sumter to the surrender of LEE, will commence this evening at Lyric Hall, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. All are invited to see them. *Matinées* will be given on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—There are now on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s establishment, on Broadway, drafts of the original votes of the members of both Houses of Congress on the impeachment question, with the signatures of the voters. Finely executed lithographs of these papers have been prepared for sale.

THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The quarterly session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of the Eastern Jurisdiction of this State, will be held this day and evening, commencing at 10 A. M., in the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 105 Elizabeth-street. Business of unusual importance will be transacted.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. A.; Gov. G. H. Thatcher, Albany; Gov. Geo. P. Ihree, Idaho; Col. Samuel Phillips, Philadelphia; Col. W. P. Wilson, U. S. A; Col. Chas. W. Carrogan, Hon. J. B. Thompson, Major West, of Philadelphia, Penn., are at Metropolitan Hotel.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday, but no cases were tried. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Applications, eighty-five new licenses were granted.

BRIEF ITEMS.—WM. H. BUNELL, of No. 199 Washington-street, walked into the North River yesterday, at the foot of Watts-street, and was rescued by the Police....MICHAEL WHELAN had an arm terribly lacerated yesterday in a machine shop at High Bridge. He was sent to Bellevue....MORRIS JOYCE, of No. 162 Cherry-street, fell into the sub-cellar of No. 19 Bowery, yesterday, while intoxicated, sustaining serious injuries....WM. PORTER, residing in Henry-street, fell from a second story window of the building corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, where he was attending a ball, when he sustained severe injuries in the head. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....A male infant, aged eight months, was found yesterday on the corner of Washington and Warren streets, and cared for by the Police.... Some burglars entered the store of ANDREW SMITH, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, but before they could secure any plunder, they became alarmed and absconded.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHANGES IN INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday made a number of changes in the appointments of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. Mr. CLARKE moved that the changes be considered and passed upon by wards, so as to find whether the changes had been made with a view to equalizing the parties. The motion was lost, and the changes confirmed. The vote stood 13 for confirmation and 6 against—a party vote.

KINGS COUNTY TAXABLE PROPERTY.—The total amount of taxable property in Kings County is $160,051,745, of which $140,493,442 is on real estate, and $19,558,303 is on personal estate, showing an increase of real estate over last year of $10,635,076, and a decrease in the valuation of personal property of $1,918,678, making a total increase of taxable property of $8,716,698. The average increase of real estate in the several wards and towns, excepting Flatbush, is six per cent.; and in Flatbush, 111 per cent. This latter fact is caused by the enhanced value of property owing to the Prospect Park improvements.

UNBROTHERLY.—AUGUSTUS O'REILLY was arrested yesterday by Detective FROST on the charge of stealing clothing from his brother's house. When searched several pawn tickets were found on his person. He was taken before Justice BUCKLEY, and held to answer.

A BOARDER CAUGHT STEALING.—OSCAR GROOTE, a boarder at No. 210 Adams-street, was arrested yesterday for stealing money from the pockets of his room-mate, JOHN JOHNSON. He was held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SPECIFICATIONS THAT ARE VAGUE AND GENERAL NO GROUNDS FOR WITHHOLDING A DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Frederick A. Dreyer, a Bankrupt.—In this matter Thaddeus Smith, a creditor, objected to a discharge being granted the bankrupt, and filed specifications as follows: That he held a judgment against the estate of the bankrupt, and that said claim was created by the fraud of the bankrupt; that he (the bankrupt) had sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his schedule; that he had concealed parts of his estate and effects; that he had given a fraudulent preference to his brother; that he had destroyed, mutilated and altered his books, papers, &c., since the passage of the act, and also that he had made false and fraudulent entries on said books and papers, and had made fraudulent assignments of his property; that he had fraudulently omitted several of his creditors from his schedule, and finally he had, in contemplation of bankruptcy, made pledges with his creditors for the purpose of preventing his property from assignment.

Held by the Court—That the specifications filed in opposition to a discharge were altogether too vague and general to be sufficient grounds for withholding a discharge. Discharge granted.

VAGUE AND GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS INSUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR REFUSING A DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Hans J. Hansen, a Bankrupt.—In this case Messrs. John T. Wilson & Co., creditors of the bankrupt, opposed his discharge, and filed specifications, in which it was alleged that the bankrupt had sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule and inventory in relation to a material fact concerning his estate, in swearing that said schedule contained a true statement of the property owned by him, and that he had no property not mentioned in said schedule, the fact being that he had other property than he named; that he had concealed part of his property, and had been guilty of fraud in the delivery of his property to his assignee; and, finally, that he had made fraudulent preferences.

Held by the Court—That the specifications were vague and general, and not sufficient grounds for refusing a discharge. Discharge granted.

SALVAGE—TOWAGE—COSTS.

Daniel Shea vs. The Schooner Arlington, her Tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed by the owner of the steamboat *Thomas Kiley* against the schooner *Arlington*, claiming $1,000 for salvage, by reason of services rendered to the schooner by the steamboat on the 20th of August, 1866, in towing her from a slip in Jersey City, N. J., into the Hudson River, during a fire which was burning on shore. The libelant was not on board of the steamboat at the time, and did not personally render any of the services. The case, therefore, is not one of salvage. (The *Charlotte*, 3 W. Rob., 68 72; *Gladwish* vs. *The Jack Jewett*, decided by this Court June 11, 1868.) But the libelant is entitled to an equitable compensation for the use of his steamboat in towing the schooner. On the evidence the libel grossly exaggerates the danger both to the schooner and to the steamboat at the time the service was performed. It avers that the master and owner of the schooner refused to pay more than the sum of $50 for the service, and that that sum is too trifling. I think it is sufficient. The service did not occupy more than from two to three hours; another vessel was towed out by the steamboat at the same time, and the steamboat was not diverted from any other occupation to render the service, as she voluntarily went to the spot to render such service as she could, and was engaged by the other vessel, before referred to, prior to the time when the schooner applied to her. The evidence is, that the steamboat usually received from $10 to $15 an hour for towing. A decree will be entered for $50, but without costs to the libelants. If the claimants had shown a tender of the $50, or had brought that amount into Court, I should have awarded costs to them.

W. J. Haskett, for the libelant; R. H. Huntley, for the claimants.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A SUIT FOR $30,000 DAMAGES.

Leonard G. Klinch vs. Charles L. Harding and seventy-five others.—This is one of the many suits growing out of the memorable defalcation of the dry goods house of Folger & Tibbs, in November, 1866. It may be remembered that last Spring a suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this circuit by one Leonard G. Klinck and H. B. Claflin and others for goods seized by them under execution by the Sheriff. It was then alleged in answer that the goods were property of the defendants, having been fraudulently obtained through the house of Folger & Tibbs, of Nos. 52 and 54 Leonard-street. This firm was shown to have bought on credit, about $100,000 worth of goods of the various jobbers, and without unpacking them on receipt of them at their store, immediately carted them away, and had them shipped to various parties, principally in the West, where the goods were sold at prices far below the cost. Some of them were traced to an auctioneer's store in Cincinnati, whither they had been consigned by the plaintiff in the case—Mr. Klinck. The goods were seized, and Mr. Klinck brought suit, through his friend, A. V. Degraw, for their recovery, as before stated, last Spring. This suit resulted in favor of Mr. Kinck. After the defalcation of Folger & Tibbs became known, a large number of their creditors combined and prosecuted the offenders in the alleged fraud. One of the results of the movement was the arrest, imprisonment, and trial of this plaintiff, Klinck, as a conspirator to defraud. Mr. Klinck, however, was acquitted of the charge of attempt to defraud. He now brings suit for malicious prosecution, and claims damages in the sum of $10,000, and also claims $20,000 in damage to his business.

The defendants answer that there was no malice, and set up the conspiracy with Folger & Tibbs in taking goods of them to so great an extent and selling them at so low a price.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs were Stewart, Fitch & Woodford, assisted by George G. Reynolds; and the attorneys for the defendants were Messrs. Hammond & Cleveland, assisted by G. T. Jenks.

The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned to Court and rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Bradley et al.; order settled.

Beinhaner et al. *vs.* the New-York City Telegraph Company; motion granted.

Luikert *vs.* Philips et al.; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Felix Hart *vs.* Martha A. Hart; motion granted.

Purrington, &c., *vs.* Hadfield; the defendant may have an order staying further proceedings on the execution, on the justification of the sureties on the undertaking.

In the matter of the petition of C. L. Talbot, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

O'Brien *vs.* Atkinson; motion denied with leave to renew on payment of costs.

Lawler *vs.* Lawler; motion granted.

Jewell et al. *vs.* Moies; motion granted.

Smith *vs.* White; motions granted—(two motions.)

Fahnestock *vs.* Johnson et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Bryant, &c. *vs.* Ogilvie et al.; order granted, staying entry of judgment, &c.

Austin *vs.* Gaylord et al.; motion granted.

Seibert *vs.* Leland et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Tuska *vs.* Eppstein; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday comprised twenty-one cases of petit larceny, twenty of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, two of embezzlement and one of rescuing a prisoner. None of these cases were of any public interest, being invariably of such trivial character that the entire number of forty-nine cases were disposed of at an early hour, and the Court adjourned before 11 o'clock.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1894	Picket vs. Macamber et al.	1946	Rumsey, Ex'r, vs Shepard.
1926	Einstein et al. vs. Prince, Jr., et al.	1948	Coulter vs. The Board of Education of New-York.
1930	Griswold vs. Gardner.	1952	Van Brunt, Rec'r, vs. Kelly Manufacturing Co.
1932	Ebbinghausen et al. vs. Da Filgieros et al.	1954	Welch vs. Spaulding et al.
1932½	Schutt vs. Ostrander et al.	1956	Taylor vs. Caron.
1934	Thompson vs. Parks.	1958	Schwab et al. vs. Besson et al.
1938	McLaren vs. Smith.	1960	Clark vs. Gardiner.
1940	Bevins vs. Monot.	1962	Winslow vs. Armstrong.
1942	Edelmuth vs. Beckstein.	1964	Kruse vs. Beears.
1944	Steinbach vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.	1966	Simpson et al. vs. Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
42	Bangs vs. Swords.	203	Appleby vs. Woodgate.
102	Duryea vs. Levey.	209	Davidson vs. Spinola.
105	Wise et al. vs. Dappelmeyer et al.	210	Holbrook et al. vs. Hull et al.
106	Iselin vs. Mariposa Co.	221	Brown vs. Friend.
108	Brooks vs. Casser et al.	247	In re Griffin, a lunatic.
112	Wise et al. vs. Guttman.	248	Wallace et al. vs. Wallroth.
114	Wallroth vs. Wallace et al.	259	Farron vs. Howard et al.
168	Link vs. Link.	264	Bright vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul RR. Co.
177	In re Bridget Conlon.	270	Comstock vs. Shofer.
182	Burke McCarty.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
349	Schanch vs. Morris.	487	Church vs. Squier.
469	Robbins vs. Orechton.	489	Kidd vs. St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.
473	White vs. Wetmore et al.	491	Farel vs. Elmore.
475	Griffith vs. Casey.	493	Repplier vs. Bloodgood.
477	Hobbs et al. vs. Ward et al.	495	Kuhn et al. vs. Newman.
479	Sullivan vs. Harman et al.	497	Tracey et al. vs. Sherman.
481	Hancock vs. Manuel.	501	Songer vs. Floyd.
483	Hudson River Railroad Co. vs. Liftchild.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A.

Nos.		Nos.	
568	Curran vs. Bass.	658	Heeszenbuttel vs. Obergloeck.
611	Palmer vs. Kelly.	661	Saunders vs. Reissell.
538	Greenfield vs. Mason.	662	Derlich vs. Kelly.
539	Greenfield vs. Mason.	690	Ponlin vs. Halley.
540	Greenfield vs. Mason.	668	Jardine vs. Moore.
—	Bryan vs. Corlies.	674	Knickerbocker vs. Stone.
584	Bernheimer vs. Schloss.	675	Knickerbocker vs. Stone.
582	Sperine vs. Behan.	676	Knickerbocker vs. Stone.
572	McIntire vs. Jencks.	677	Knickerbocker vs. Stone.
580	Schultz vs. Field.	678	Knickerbocker vs. Stone.
581	Haviland vs. Field.	680	Lauzen vs. Fish.
582	Carme vs. Field.	682	Ogilvey vs. Smith.
—	Gardner vs. Hoffman.	683	Grinnell vs. Bertie.
571	Keitelienus vs. Brect.		
—	Campbell vs. Pickett.		
—	Stein vs. Hinde		
624	Kuster vs. Muller.		
657	Mesey vs. Hallock.		
665	Ottinger vs. Lawrence.		

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lotti, Petrelli, Coletti, Fossati.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Marine Exposition at Havre was closed yesterday. The day was observed as a holiday.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in several places in Cork County, Ireland. Fenians entered the house of a Mr. WIGMORE, near Cork, on Monday night, and carried off some arms and ammunition.

GENERAL.

The bark *L. H. Colton* was burned on Sunday afternoon near Cleveland. She had just cleared from that port for Liverpool, with a cargo of staves and petroleum. When three miles from port an explosion occurred and the vessel was immediately in flames from one end to the other. Some of the crew were blown overboard, but all were saved. It is supposed that gas from the petroleum in the hold penetrated to the cabin and was set on fire by the light burning there, causing the petroleum to explode. As the burning vessel was in plain sight of Cleveland, great excitement prevailed on shore. Several tugs went to the rescue and brought off the crew. The bark and cargo are a total loss.

The Washington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $20,000.

Hon. GEORGE BLISS, formerly member of Congress from the Fourteenth District, Ohio, died yesterday afternoon at Wooster.

Brevet Major-Gen. INGALLS has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, the headquarters of which command will be in this City. Gen. INGALLS has been on duty here for some time as Quartermaster of this Department.

RENO and ANDERSON, the Indiana express robbers, who have been under examination in Canada on an application for a warrant of extradition, have been delivered to United States detectives. They were quietly taken on board a tug at Sandwich, with considerable secrecy, and started on their return to Indiana. An attempt at rescue was anticipated.

FRANK ROUNDS, the negro recently arrested as one of the murderers of Capt. JOHNSON and mate, of the schooner *Brave*, of Somerset County, Md., and taken to that county for trial, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. He has made a full confession, implicating three other persons, two of whom are now under sentence of death. The murders were committed for the purpose of robbing the vessel. The murderers thought there was $500 on board, but only found $12 50.

A young man named RODNEY SANDFORD was arrested in Baltimore on Monday, charged with attempting to defraud the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank. He had deposited in the bank between $2,000 and $3,000 in cash, and about the same sum in forged checks drawn on a Washington bank. He then drew out his cash, and on drawing against the checks was arrested, their worthlessness having been discovered.

A German, named LOUIS METZGER, set fire to his dwelling-house in Buffalo yesterday, and then shot himself. He is expected to die.

Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, of this State, has issued an important opinion relative to the duties of Boards of Registry and Inspectors of Elections.

Rev. Dr. MCCOSH was inaugurated as President of Princeton College yesterday. The Alumni gathered together to witness the ceremonies numbered nearly two thousand, from all parts of the country. Gov. WARD presided over the ceremonies of inauguration.

At Wabashaw, Minn., on Saturday night, three men entered the American Express at the Northern Packet Company's office, and asked for a ticket to St. Louis. While the agent was getting change, one of them stepped behind the railing, clapped a plaster over his mouth, and bound him, while an accomplice ransacked the safe of the money, to the amount of $2,000. They then escaped, locking the agent in.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against C. H. SANBORN, of Bridgeport, charged with the murder of his illegitimate child. His trial will commence on the 27th at Danbury.

The Florida Legislature reassembles on Monday next, and on Tuesday, by provision of a law passed at the last session, will vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

JOHN BLYEW and GEORGE KINNARD, both young men, are on trial at Louisville, Ky., accused of killing LUCY ARMSTRONG, JACK, RICHARD and SALLIE FOSTER, all of whom were colored people, in Lewis County, Ky., on the 6th of September. There are four indictments against them, and they are to be tried separately.

A very disastrous fire occurred at Binghamton yesterday morning, involving a loss of $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000.

The last rally of the Democracy before election day took place last night at Tammany Hall and in Union-square. The hall was filled, but the gathering in the Square was not large, in spite of the fireworks and illuminations. Speeches were made by Gen. FRANK BLAIR, JAS. S. THAYER, MARK M. POMEROY, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Hon. JOHN MCKEON and others.

The Rosenberg fraudulent naturalization case was yesterday again before Commissioner OSBORN for examination. The prosecution rested, and the entire day was taken up with arguments of counsel relative to a motion made by the defence for the dismissal of the complaint on technical grounds. Without deciding the motion, the Commissioner adjourned the further hearing until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court of Kings County, before Judge GILBERT, a suit was commenced between LEONARD G. KLINCK, plaintiff, and CHARLES L. HARDING, defendant, involving a claim of damages of $30,000 for alleged defamation of character and loss of business. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000.

A number of homicidal cases engaged the attention of the authorities, yesterday, in this City. FRANCIS HEFFERMAN was committed by Justice SHANDLEY for the probable murder of his sister, MARY REARDON, at No. 112 Suffolk-street, on Monday night. GEORGE TILLMAN, colored, was held by the same Magistrate, to await the result of serious injuries inflicted upon WM. CAME, another negro. FANNY SEINER was committed by Coroner KEENAN for killing a boy named JOHN CONDON; and MICHAEL MULLIGAN, although justified by the jury, was held by Coroner FLYNN for shooting JAS. MCADAMS.

There were forty-nine cases tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, but none were of any importance to the public.

The examination in the Treasury Bond Robbery case was continued yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. Four witnesses testified against the prisoner, JOHN SPICER, but the details were not additional to those already presented.

Two of HERRING's safes passed through the great oil conflagration of Sunday night, at Hunter's Point, and were opened yesterday. The books, papers and money were found well preserved.

A paper on "Sewerage and Sewerage Systems" was read last evening by Mr. J. T. KIRK, before the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, at the Cooper Institute.

At the meeting of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth-street, interesting reports with regard to the Russo-Greek Church and Foreign and Domestic Missions were presented. The subject of Ritualism was again discussed at great length, but no final action was taken.

Yesterday the Board of Health met in regular session. Dr. HARRIS, Register of Vital Statistics, reported that during the week ending on Saturday last there were 369 deaths in this City, and 137 in Brooklyn. There were 213 births and 190 marriages during the same time. Dr. MOREAU MORRIS presented a report upon the cattle disease, concluding from various observations that the "Texan fever" can be communicated from native to native cattle, as well as from Texans to natives.

Cotton was fairly active, and firm, yesterday, but closed tamely. Flour, Grain, Whisky, and Pork were lower and less freely dealt in. Lard was in better demand, at slightly advanced prices. Groceries attracted less attention. The freight market exhibited more animation at buoyant rates.

Naturalization.

We trust the public interest in the business of naturalization will not cease with the election. The records of our Courts show that the conversion of aliens into citizens is prosecuted simply as a means of party warfare, and in the most shameless manner. It is proved beyond controversy that in all the States, where the election is sharply contested, naturalization papers are prepared and sold by the hundred or thousand,—filled in with fictitious names, and to be used merely for the purpose of fraudulent voting. How many thousands of such votes will be cast and counted at the coming canvass, of course we cannot know;—but every good citizen should do everything in his power to break up and defeat such infamous outrages upon the right of suffrage.

But some provision *must* be made against the renewal of such frauds. At present the business of naturalizing aliens is devolved, by a law of Congress, upon the State Courts. The control of the whole matter thus falls into the hands of men whose only care is to *get* office, and to strengthen the party which gives it to them. In this State, for example, where the Judges of our Courts are elective, and especially in this City, where the criminal classes have so much power, and so direct an interest in putting their own tools or protectors on the Bench, we see constantly the disgraceful spectacle of Judges vieing with each other in making votes to secure their own elections.

Why should a *State* Court have the right or power to make citizens of the *United* States? That high function is certainly national in its character if anything is. The Constitution so regards it and confers upon Congress, not upon the State Legislatures, the right to make provision for the naturalization of aliens. Congress certainly does not act in the spirit of this provision when it puts the whole matter into the hands of the State Courts. It is doubtful, in point of law, we believe, whether Congress has the right to impose duties upon State Courts. They are State institutionss and receive all their injunctions, as they derive all their authority and even their existence, wholly from State Legislatures.

But experience shows the wisdom and necessity, of restricting this power of naturalization wholly to courts of the United States. Let the tribunals of the nation alone have power to issue papers which make aliens citizens of the nation. The duty will then be in the hands of disinterested men whose tenure of office in no wise depends on the number of votes they may manufacture, and who, as a general rule, may be relied on for an honest, faithful execution of the law. There is no reason, founded on justice or propriety, why this should not be done;—and there is every reason why it should.

We have nothing to say of this subject, now, in its relation to parties or to the pending election. But after that election is over, we hope the Republican Party will see to the prompt enactment of a law by which the United States Courts shall be charged with the power and duty of admitting aliens to the rights and privileges of American citizenship. And good men of all parties ought to support it.

Negro Suffrage and the Democracy.

A cardinal principle of the Democratic Party is assailed by the very class for whose service the principle was invented. Negro suffrage, which the party everywhere has assailed as the crowning iniquity of reconstruction, has received a left-handed recognition from the Democratic Committees of Georgia and South Carolina. In the latter case, qualified colored suffrage is consented to; but the Georgia Committee actually accepts, or professes to accept, the suffrage as it is. The resolution as adopted reads:

> "That we submit to the present *status* of the colored race among us, and will protect them to the extent of our power in the right of suffrage secured to them by the Constitution of the United States and enactments thereto, and the Constitution and laws of this State."

The Tennessee Democrats, or the persons speaking in their name, have made their acceptance of colored suffrage conditional upon the support of the Democratic ticket by colored voters. In other words, the Democracy of that State agree to abandon the attempt to disfranchise colored Democrats; a paltry and untenable promise, but one that virtually puts an end to opposition to negro enfranchisement in Tennessee. For the question is one of fitness to vote, not of the result of voting. And if the mere fact of voting the Democratic ticket is held to constitute a title to the undisturbed possession of the franchise, resistance to negro suffrage, *per se*, becomes impossible.

The step taken in Georgia and South Carolina is much more satisfactory. In one case it concedes an intelligible principle, which would be perfectly just if applied to black and white alike; in the other it surrenders the ground on which opposition to reconstruction has been conducted, and in effect asserts the possibility of harmonizing universal negro suffrage with order and good government. The motive in both instances is apparent. The object is to win over black votes in the contest now going on by a concession thought of in the eleventh hour. But with this, for our present purpose, we have nothing to do. The essential fact is that the Democratic Committees of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia at present indorse negro suffrage.

What becomes, then, of the Democratic platform and the declarations of those who are conducting the canvass in its behalf in the North? The party dogma is eternal repugnance to negro enfranchisement, as at variance with American institutions. The white man's government theory has been revived for the occasion, and Northern Democrats of every degree are fierce and unyielding in its advocacy. Their most savage denunciations of reconstruction are predicated upon its extension of the voting power to the colored people. Take away this pretext, and Democratic oratory loses its point and force.

The worthlessness of the whole outcry is proved by the resolution of the Georgia Committee. What Northern Democrats assail as atrocious and intolerable, Southern Democrats declare their willingness to accept and maintain!

The Cry of "Military Despotism."

Our Knoxville correspondent writes that there are "thousands of well-meaning and honest Southerners who believe that in the inauguration of Gen. GRANT as President they are to witness the last demonstration of the power of the sovereign people of this country to elect their own rulers, and that GRANT is their future oppressor and despot." This is precisely the effect at which the unscrupulous defamers of GRANT are aiming. This was the cue which FRANK BLAIR himself gave to the canvass at the outset, when he declaimed against the "despotic intents" of Gen. GRANT. This is the note he sounded afresh, and still louder, in his Chicago speech: "Gen. GRANT's accession to the Presidency would be," he said, "simply a stepping-stone to permanent and despotic power;" nor would he ever "leave the Presidential mansion while he lived." Nay, he "would not hesitate to overthrow civil government in all the States of the Union," and he would "assassinate the liberties of the people."

These baseless, atrocious charges have been caught up and echoed by the Democratic Press throughout the country, and, incredible as it may seem, no doubt there *are* many credulous people who do look upon GRANT as CALEB CUSHING's "man on horseback," as the monster depicted by the *World*, or as the despot of FRANK BLAIR. If our readers want to know why, for example, some of the Knoxville people think as our correspondent reports, let them look at a Knoxville Democratic paper, which uses this language:

> "The election of GRANT will be the last election ever guaranteed to the American people. His installation as President will be but the inauguration of an Emperor. He will be but a despot so far as the Southern States are concerned."

Now, it needs but very little study of GRANT's character to see that he is the very antipodes of what is thus maliciously represented. He has been already tried in the fires of temptation, and was never found wanting in patriotism. He has not only been modest and unassuming to a fault, but success has never turned his head. His accession to the Presidency will hardly be a greater personal honor than his elevation to the rank of General—a rank created expressly for him. He has taken Fortune's frowns and favors with a mind always imperturbable. No temptation to usurp power in the future can be greater than his opportunities in the past.

In truth, it is injustice to GRANT even to *suppose* him for a moment capable of seizing despotic power. His whole history shows that he is unusually free from selfishness. The *World*, while it was yet free from the control of party, declared, "Of the steadiness and stanchness of Gen. GRANT's patriotism, or the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, or affects to doubt." A Democratic leader in the last Congress declared "the mantle of the illustrious WASHINGTON" had fallen "upon the shoulders of Gen. GRANT." Indeed, it would be easy to quote hundreds of Democratic indorsements of Gen. GRANT, before partisan fury had biased judgment, not only as the greatest of our soldiers, but as a man of spotless integrity and patriotism, and of a fidelity to duty beyond question. In view of these facts, does not some suspicion creep upon those "well-meaning and honest" people who have lent a credulous ear to the silly stories about "GRANT, their future oppressor and despot," that all this stuff is manufactured for electioneering effect? When the *World* rails at GRANT as a tyrant, shall we not recall its own eulogies of his "steady and stanch patriotism?" Is it probable that *he* has changed, or that *they* have changed to suit the supposed interests of their party?

When GRANT was informed of his nomination, he replied, "I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people." In his formal letter of acceptance, he promised to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere." And again he said—"I always have respected the will of the people, and always shall." In his famous War-Office altercation with Mr. JOHNSON, he denounced any "attempt to involve him in the resistance of law." In the Sheridan discussion, when invited by the President to "make any suggestions" regarding the removal, he said, "This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land." And, not to accumulate instances, we shall assert, without fear of contradiction, that no utterance of GRANT, on any occasion, can possibly be distorted into an aspiration for despotic power, while, on the contrary, his words and his life harmoniously blend to make manifest his utterly unselfish patriotism. What is it but the demagogue's cheap trick to accuse such a man of plotting "to assassinate the liberties of the people?"

When Gen. GRANT, in July, 1865, penned his report of the great Virginia campaign which dealt the *coup de grace* to the rebellion, he closed with these words to his soldiers: "Let them hope for *perpetual peace and harmony* with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such Herculean deeds of valor." This was but the repetition of that memorable passage in one of his letters (of April 8, 1865) in the "running correspondence" with LEE regarding LEE's surrender—"*Peace* being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon." When, therefore, he now says, "Let us have peace," it is not as BLAIR and his friends pretend, a covert phrase, cloaking despotic aims, but the last expression of a uniform, unchanging and sincere sentiment on the part of Gen. GRANT.

New Life for Old Spain.

There is good reason for entertaining the best hopes of liberty in Spain. It would be impossible to have a change of Government conducted in a more orderly manner than the revolutionary leaders have conducted it. The utter want of devotion to the Queen in her army and navy, and in her Ministers and high officers, prevented, in the first place, any military collisions of consequence, or the shedding of blood. The great body of the people everywhere accepted the change without violence. The rigid measures of repression adopted by the revolutionary authorities against the outbreaks that were for a moment attempted, in one or two localities, at once indicated to the lawless elements the way they would be dealt with. The general conduct of administrative affairs throughout the various provinces went on almost without interruption; and the Junta managed to enforce its authority with all the agencies that had been employed in the service of the Queen. While inaugurating fundamental changes and radical reforms, they have been wise enough not to let things go beyond their power of control. They have left the question of a Republic to the popular decision. They have established the supremacy of the popular vote. They have exercised a discretion that is admirable in itself, and that has never been surpassed by revolutionary leaders in any country.

Thus Spain has stood before the world for over a month,—a *State without a King and a Government existing by the popular will.*

If it was evident from the first that this revolution was planned in a masterly manner, it has been apparent ever since its opening that its planners possessed the ability to conduct it properly. They not only understood the military measures that were necessary for success, but they comprehended the way in which to direct the civil and political policy of a revolutionary time.

We are able to regard the future prospects of Spain with high hope. The Bourbons are abolished. The power of despotism is demolished. The ecclesiastical domination of the past is broken. There are free elections and a free Press. A liberal progressive Government has been established. It is upheld by the popular will. It has been acknowledged by the Governments of America, France, England and Italy. It has the power to establish and perpetuate free institutions in Spain. It gives evidence of being possessed of the will as well as the ability to do this. And there is every reason to believe that it can secure the support of the Spanish people in doing it.

Democratic Regard for the National Credit.

A Democratic journal which is credited with a close relationship to FRANK BLAIR—the St. Louis *Times*—notifies the bondholders of the policy which its party has in store for them. "We give them fair warning," it says; "The issue they will next be obliged to fight will not be the greenback issue, but repudiation." The thing could not be more distinctly stated. He that runs may read its meaning. If the proposal to pay the five-twenties with greenbacks be rejected—as rejected it will be by the defeat of SEYMOUR—the Democratic Party will be prepared to make another jump forward and come out plainly for repudiation.

The threat is not now broached for the first time. Mr. PENDLETON has more than once delicately suggested it, not indeed as a measure of which he now approves, but as an alternative to which his party may be driven if defeated in this campaign. The journalist who seeks to crowd the *World* out of the New-York market has advocated open and immediate repudiation as a measure defensible on its merits. More discreet Democrats, during the present campaign, have imitated the author of the greenback doctrine, and have hinted that unless the bondholders accept the terms of the New-York platform by voting the Democratic ticket, they may lose their only chance. Southern newspapers have taken the same ground, though with slight variations; insisting that, since the compulsory abandonment of the rebel debt, and the enforcement of an unpalatable reconstruction, Southern Democrats are absolved from all care respecting the creditors of the Federal Government.

Mr. PENDLETON and the St. Louis *Times* present total repudiation as the probable penalty of the overthrow of the greenback theory. The untamed rebels talk about it menacingly as a thing which they will be prepared to uphold by way of retaliation.

These are circumstances to be remembered when Mr. SEYMOUR hypocritically claims for his party the merit of an intention to lighten taxation, and relieve industry and trade by improving the public credit. They show that in framing a financial policy that party has no regard for moral principle, for the rights of the public creditor, for the permanent interests of the country, or for aught save transient partisan expediency. The Convention which, in the name of the party, affirmed the desirableness of a partial robbery of the bondholder, would have pronounced in favor of complete repudiation had it considered *that* likely to be popular; and Mr. SEYMOUR would have had no greater difficulty in adapting himself to it than in indorsing the plan of Mr. PENDLETON.

The experience of this contest may tend to restrain the knavish propensities of the Democratic managers. They entered upon the canvass expecting that the dishonest scheme of the New-York platform would enable the party to sweep the West; and they find, much to their mortification, that that scheme is one of the two causes of their defeat. The lesson thus learned may hold in check the advocates of repudiation, North and South; but the fact that it is spoken of as a probable feature of the Democratic policy, must make more apparent the necessity of utterly routing the forces organized to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

That Old Horn.

When Gov. SEYMOUR, roused to great wrath by the defeat of his forces in the preliminary battle of October, determined a week ago to take to the stump, we were warned by the Democratic papers to look out for the consequences. He would go forth smiting the Republicans, hip and thigh. He would scatter them like chaff. His clarion voice would stir the unterrified Democracy to deeds of terror. His white plume was to be more inspiring than that of HENRY of Navarre. "His appearance," said the *World*, "will brighten the whole canvass, and infuse into it new life and unbounded energy;" and the same authority proclaimed in the heat of its enthusiasm that "one blast upon his bugle horn is worth *ten* thousand men."

Well, within the last few days he has shot himself a thousand miles through space. Express trains have hurled him from Utica to Buffalo, from Cleveland to Chicago, from Indianapolis to Columbus. He has blasted his bugle horn from railroad cars, from hotel balconies, from street corners, from platforms, from the tops of barrels, from second-story windows, and from house-tops. His clarion voice has woke the echoes of the morning, and has startled the stars in the silent hours when darkness wraps the world. His white plume has been seen along the lines of the embattled hosts, now on the mountains, now by the lakes; and as it swept along in full view, we have been compelled to exclaim that it was at once a queer and an awful spectacle. Eloquence has had full scope for its own glorification; intellect has had full opportunity to display its illuminating splendors; power, and greatness, and genius, and statesmanship, and earnestness, and force, have had an elevation and an occasion upon which to show themselves that might be coveted by kings and gods.

Well, well,—what about his bugle-horning, and his clarion-blowing, and his white-pluming, and his eloquence, and his power? What about his smiting hip and thigh? What about the new life and unbounded energy of his dispirited hordes? What about his scattering GRANT's solid hosts like chaff? What about new ideas, new plans of battle, new prospects of victory and glory? Oh, dear, but it is a sad tale. Yet, after all, it is only what might be expected from the blasting of that same old horn.

SEYMOUR has given out the identical sounds from his horn that we have heard so often before from the same horner—the identical sounds that we have have listened to a thousand times in the campaign from a thousand Democratic blowers. Blast the first, we have a big debt; the second, and heavy taxes; blast the third, greenbacks; the fourth, a few more; blast the fifth, military despotism; the sixth, bad Congress; blast the seventh, dumbfounded reconstruction; the eighth, Southern cotton and ruin; and now, ninth, tenth, finally and loudly, blow! bugles, blow! SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR, and again and once more, SEYMOUR. And then, with the wild echoes flying and the air tremulous with sweet sounds, he leaps a hundred miles, and repeats the same blasts on the everlasting horn, till Democrats laugh in their sleeves and Republicans laugh all over, till GRANT gets sleepy at the dullness of the strife, and the newspapers get disgusted at a horn whose capacity is so limited, and which has not even the power to stir their livers.

If ever the Republicans had reason to be happy that GRANT is incapable of blowing his horn, they have ten times more reason since SEYMOUR started out to blow *his*.

MINOR TOPICS.

Isn't the *World* tired of waiting for that "Chivalric Action" it called for so lustily just after the October elections? What is BLAIR about that he treats this demand with such absolute and contemptuous indifference? Doesn't he see the necessity for a "chivalric action," or hasn't he got such a thing about him? The *World*, whatever the reason may be, will evidently have to apply elsewhere.

On Monday next the Government will disburse *twenty-seven million dollars of gold interest*—the November interest on the Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1865. On the coming 1st of January, it will disburse, as interest, thirty millions more. There is now a reserve of about one hundred millions in the Treasury; and even after these heavy disbursements, the Government will be well supplied with coin. The speculators whose interest it is to keep gold up, are trembling in view of the heavy outflow of the next two months.

The Republicans in the Sixth District have settled their differences. Mr. STEWART, seeing the hopelessness of the contest with two candidates, promptly withdrew his name, and his example was followed by Mr. LENT; and the friends of both have agreed upon GEORGE STARR, who is now the only Republican candidate in the district. He is a man of sound judgment and high character, and has been a zealous, unswerving Republican,—though not a man of extreme views,—ever since the party was formed. The district is very close at best, and the Democrats seem to be united on S. S. COX, who is a good speaker, and a man of talent and experience in public life. Though he is from another State, and is thus a "carpet-bagger" in the same sense and just as truly as hundreds of men in the Southern States who are thus branded by the Democratic Party, he has lived in the district for about four years, and is probably as strong a candidate as the Democrats could have selected. The Republicans have acted wisely in waiving their personal feelings and uniting their efforts. We thought and still think Mr. STEWART likely to poll a larger vote than any other Republican candidate, and that his nomination would therefore have been wise for the party as well as a just recognition of the ability and devotion to the public good which have marked his discharge of duty during his present term. The prompt manner in which he withdrew his name when he found that a portion of the party, for personal reasons, would not support him, is highly creditable to him. The Republicans of the district owe it to themselves and the cause to do everything in their power to elect Mr. STARR.

Gen. GRANT, it is said, will return to Washington in about two weeks. It is expected that, like President LINCOLN's Peace which he will bring with him, he "comes to *stay*."

Gen O. B. WILCOX, whom the *World* claimed as a supporter of SEYMOUR, denies the soft impeachment. He says he was originally a Douglas Democrat, and, like DOUGLAS himself, stood by the Government in its contest with the rebellion,—as the leaders of what now calls itself the Democratic Party did not. "The fact is," he says, "the present party managers have never forgiven the War Democrats." This is perfectly and literally true. From the moment a Democrat showed a purpose to sustain the Government and aid the war, he ceased to be recognized as a true Democrat,—a member of the party in "good and regular standing." DIX, STANTON, SICKLES, GRISWOLD, STEBBINS, PIERREPONT, BRADY and scores of others are illustrations. They were all War Democrats, and stood by their country. And they are the men who now receive the most bitter and incessant abuse from the organs and leaders of the Democratic Party. Gen. WILCOX is quite right in saying they have never been forgiven for their course by the managers of the party. The General says that he deprecates extremes on either side, and desires, for the sake of peace, the carrying out of the Reconstruction laws on a liberal basis, and regards the "settlement of public opinion, North and South, upon so faithful and generous a man as GRANT, as the sure sign of approaching and final peace." These are words of truth and soberness,—pregnant with patriotism and good sense.

The *Tribune* urges a union of Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District on RICHMOND, in order to save the district. The advice is good, and should be followed.

Chief-Justice CHASE gives a very distinct and emphatic denial of the authenticity of the letter purporting to have been written by him, expressing a willingness to accept the Democratic nomination if SEYMOUR should be withdrawn, which was embraced in the letter of our Cincinnati correspondent, published on Monday. We are glad of this, and not greatly surprised, for we never believed for a moment that Judge CHASE was, in any way or to any extent, a party to the movement by which some of the more sagacious leaders of the Democratic Party, sought to change its candidates and its prospects after the October elections. We shall expect to receive from our correspondent some satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the letter came into his possession, and of the reasons he had for believing it to be genuine.

The *World* says that the best thing GRANT can do for the Republican Party is to keep silent. That may be, but the best thing BLAIR can do for the same party is to speak. So we are satisfied both ways. Is the *World* also?

Since the great earthquake convulsions in South America, shocks have been felt in the Sandwich Islands and California. This morning the cable reports that slight shocks were felt in Ireland on Monday, and, singularly, this last is *not* announced as a Fenian outrage. Somebody's house was robbed, however, and *that* is charged to the Fenians. That the earthquake was not laid to their charge is evidently an omission on the part of the cable operator at the other end of the line.

In September last, Gov. SEYMOUR delivered a beautiful address before the farmers of Saratoga, on the pleasures and delights of an agricultural life. Only in the study of nature, only in the contemplation of its scenes and glories, only by coming in direct contact with its rich and varied life, was real happiness to be found. After having piped around his theme in a strain worthy of VIRGIL himself, he reverted to his personal experiences of political and rural life:

> "I have seen and known much of men of all conditions. I have listened to the histories and the prayer for pardon of the criminal in his cell. I have enjoyed the intercourse of men marked for their virtues, their abilities in high social and official positions. Beyond most men I have had a chance to study human nature in all its phases, and I do not hesitate to say as one of the results of life-long observation, that virtue, health and happiness are best promoted by cultivating a love of nature. Its teachings, next to the teachings of religion, do most to make men wise and contented here and happy hereafter. May we not hope that the taste for rural life which once prevailed in our land may be restored by a better public opinion, and by a judicious system of education which shall aim at giving that knowledge which is needed by our farming population."

To give still greater strength to his views of agricultural happiness and the pleasures of rural life, he quoted from a letter of JOHN ADAMS to his wife, written while he was Secretary of State, and after he was elected President:

> "I begin now to think all time lost that is not employed in farming. Enchanting employment! how my imagination roves over my rocky mountains, and through my bushy meadows. A journal or diurnal register of farming would be very refreshing and entertaining. O! the tedious solitude that awaits me for three or four month, amid the noise, smoke, wealth, luxury, eloquence, learning, wit and wisdom of this proud city and our venerable Congress! To me, one week of domestic and rural amusement would be worth it all."

It is curious that, while holding these ideas, Mr. SEYMOUR should be such a persistent and determined office-hunter. But the people will deal with him more kindly than he deals with himself, and will vote him the privilege of staying on his farm for the rest of his life, and enjoying the pleasures of nature and agriculture.

The *World* has the face to charge Mr. GRISWOLD, one of the sureties in the *Monitor* contract, with "culpable delay" in building that vessel. The truth is that there is *no instance on record* of *any* engineering structure being completed with equal celerity. The marvelous rapidity of her construction excited the wonder of the whole engineering world. The logic of Transatlantic observers was this: If America can build a naval vessel so powerful in so short a time, what shall not be expected of her? All this is historic fact, familiar to our schoolboys. Let us add, that without Mr. GRISWOLD's *profuse liberality*, the *Monitor* could not have been finished when it was. Human ingenuity was taxed to accelerate the work, and could more money have pressed it forward by an hour, it would have been freely poured out. We hope that Mr. GRISWOLD's fellow-citizens will, by their votes, condemn the *World's* mean and baseless aspersions upon one of the noblest acts of patriotism in the record of the war.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., whose recent trespassing upon the pious preserves of New-Jersey, resulted in his trial by an ecclesiastical court and admonition by the Bishop, has been advertised to appear once more upon the same ground. The announcement is made—whether by his authority or not we do not know—that he would preach, on Sunday next, in the Wigwam, at Jersey City. This announcement has called forth a protest from Rev. S. M. RICE, Rector of Grace Church, of that city, who thinks that Mr. TYNG would be better employed in his own parish. He accuses him of neglecting the poor and sick of his flock, and wonders how, when he "suffers his brethren to be called upon to visit his sick and bury his dead" he can find time to go away from home to preach. He says, however, if Mr. TYNG will come to Jersey City to preach, he will not be interfered with by the local clergy. "who will be too busy to give any heed to the waywardness and eccentricities of which he would thus become guilty." This seems to be an easy way of disposing of the whole troublesome question. Why should they heed him?

The Republicans in the pending canvass have made what seems to us a great mistake in having *too many* speakers at each of their meetings. It is unjust to both speakers and hearers. If a man has anything worth saying, in the shape of argument or persuasion, he wants time to say it; and if an audience desires information on public affairs, or explanation of public policy, it ought to be able to carry away some distinct and clear impression of what may have been said, without having it broken up and dissipated by half a dozen other speakers. When a speaker, moreover, feels that he is trespassing on time allotted to others, or that others are using time that properly belongs to him, it is impossible for him to present his arguments in a form to give them the greatest weight. The habit of holding large meetings with three or four stands, from which the people are addressed at the same time by different speakers, strikes us as of very questionable utility. The crowd is apt to be in constant movement, passing from one stand to another for the sake of getting some faint idea of the style and manner of as many speakers as possible, and thus loses the effect of any clear and methodical presentation of the case from any one of them. The evil grows out of the passion for a display of numbers as the main object of these meetings, whereas their chief utility must spring from the opportunity they offer for the *discussion* of the questions at issue, and everything possible should be done to render that discussion as full, able and satisfactory as possible. The style of canvassing, by holding *debates* between representatives of the opposing parties, which prevails in the Western States, is far better than the Eastern habit of each party listening to addresses from its own speakers; and we trust the debating system will gradually make its way to general adoption. But in either case more provision should be made for the instruction and enlightenment of the public, and less for mere entertainment and amusement of a crowd.

WASHINGTON.

Why Gen. Rosecrans Does Not Go to Mexico—Chief-Justice Chase—The Maryland Democrats.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

In confirmation of my dispatch of last night concerning Gen. ROSECRANS' intentions, it may be stated that, in conversation with a friend in New-York a few days since, he admitted the certainty of GRANT's election, and added that with GRANT's inauguration his term of office as Minister to Mexico would undoubtedly cease. He subsequently said that it would hardly be worth while for him to go to Mexico and be recalled so soon, and, consequently, he did not think he would go at all.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

In addition to the explicit denial by Chief-Justice CHASE of the genuineness of the letter attributed to him, which he says is wholly spurious, I have his authority for the further statement that when the movement to withdraw the Democratic candidates began to assume an apparently serious aspect, and his name became associated with it, he placed a letter in the hands of a friend in New-York, to be submitted to the Democratic leaders if the occasion arose, in which he stated that it would be impossible for him to accept the nomination in Mr. SEYMOUR's place, and declining to be connected with the movement in any manner. He says there is nothing on record, nor any utterance of his going to show that he would accept a nomination for the Presidency on any platform except that which has so often been made public as the embodiment of his views.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

At the Democratic meeting at Salisbury, Md., Wednesday night, two of the speakers boldly and unequivocally announced themselves in favor of repudiating the National debt. The reason given was that the people of the South had been robbed of their negroes and been compelled to repudiate the rebel debt, and therefore the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion should be repudiated. This sentiment was applauded by the audience, showing that Maryland Democracy favors this, the lowest grade of rascality.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The list of clerks to be discharged from the several bureaus of the Treasury Department next month has been made out, and the unlucky ones will be notified of their fate within a few days. It is a noticeable fact that among those to be discharged from the Second Auditor's Bureau are nearly all of those who testified before the Pay Department and Retrenchment Committees of Congress, regarding the colored bounty frauds, in which certain officers of the Department are undoubtedly implicated. Otherwise the list has been prepared without undue discrimination.

REVENUE SUPERVISOR FOR NEW-YORK.

The nomination of SPENCER KIRBY to be Revenue Supervisor for the Southern District of New-York was sent to Secretary MCCULLOCH by Commissioner ROLLINS to-day, in place of TRACY rejected. Mr. KIRBY was among the first nominations of Supervisors made, and was the first one rejected; but it is now believed that he will receive the appointment, as the rejection was occasioned by misapprehensions on the part of the Secretary, which have been removed.

THE DEFAULTING DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

The testimony in the case of GEORGE H. MOORE, the defaulting Deputy Collector of the Third North Carolina District, whose examination is going on here, thus far substantiates the charges, and shows how an officer on good pay and in a snug position substantially ruined himself by coming to Washington and engaging in the disreputable office-lobbying that has prevailed here so extensively for the last two years.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner ROLLINS has recommended to Secretary MCCULLOCH, SPENCER KIRBY to be Supervisor for the Southern District of New-York.

The Commissioner has decided that hotel and restaurant keepers, whose sales of liquors amount to over $25,000 per year, shall place themselves in the category of wholesale dealers, and must therefore exhibit the sign of wholesale dealers, according to the provisions of the law.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. KILBURN has been assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Division of the Atlantic.

By direction of Secretary SCHOFIELD the band at the Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, is designated as one of the fifteen bands authorized by Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—W. C. Johnson, for the First District of California; Thomas Bayant, John W. Leggett, Ninth New-York; Robert Furniss, Twenty-fourth New-York; John Simpson, Second Pennsylvania; Thomas Crosby, First Connecticut; Asa Van Sickles, Eighteenth Ohio; L. S. Coleman, Seventh Kentucky; William R. Dougherty, First Pennsylvania.

Gaugers—Thomas Cotton, Thirty-second New-York; Samuel Drenner, Second California; Adam H. Somers, W. H. Wyant, Seventeenth Ohio; Wm. R. Rhodes, Ninth New-York; A. L. Bergfeld, First Missouri; Joseph Schultz, Eleventh Illinois; Joseph H. Hendricks, John Watts, Third Indiana; John A. Crafton, Second North Carolina; B. A. Beardsley, Twenty-first New-York; R. H. Sturges and James Mitchell, Eleventh Illinois; T. F. Holcomb, First Connecticut.

Tobacco Inspectors—Samuel H. Hoff, Sixth Iowa; F. W. Scott, Eleventh Indiana.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss KELLOGG will repeat her charming personation of *Rosina*, in the "Barber of Seville," to-night. We urge our friends to witness it.

THE TURF.

The Fall Trotting Meeting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Second Day—American Girl Beats George Wilkes and Rhode Island for the $1,000 Purse—Five Heats Trotted in 2:25, 2:23½, 2:24, 2:25½, 2:27.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fall trotting meeting on the Fashion Course, L. I. The day was dull and gloomy, and the attendance in consequence not so large as the importance of the race for the $1,000 purse demanded, as three of the best horses in the country were engaged in it. These were the brown stallion *Rhode Island*, formerly called *Dan Rice*, owned by Col. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and trained and driven by that consummate horseman DAN MACE; the brown stallion *George Wilkes*, owned by Mr. W. SIMMONS, and now trained and driven by W. BORST; and the bay mare *American Girl*, owned by the well-known New-York turfman, Mr. WILLIAM LOVELL, and trained and driven by HIRAM HOWE. The purse was for horses that had never beaten 2:24, and although at the recent Narragansett trotting meeting on Rhode Island *George Wilkes* had made his fastest record in 2:22½, it was subsequent to the entries for this purse being closed, and he was consequently eligible to start for it. The conditions were mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the betting on the race was very heavy; each horse having a strong party of backers. In the pools sold before the first heat, *George Wilkes* was the favorite, selling for $100; *American Girl* for $55, and *Rhode Island* for $37.

FIRST HEAT—*Rhode Island* took the lead, and keeping it, led two lengths at the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds, the mare being second, three lengths before *Wilkes*. At the half-mile pole *Rhode Island* still was the same distance in front, with *George Wilkes* a length in advance of the mare; time—1:13. On the Flushing stretch *Wilkes* and *American Girl* were head and head, *Rhode Island* a length in the lead—a position he kept throughout, and won by a length and a half in 2:25; *American Girl*, who broke twice on the homestretch, last.

SECOND HEAT—*Wilkes* was still the favorite, bringing $120, *Rhode Island* $45, *American Girl* $40. A good start; *Rhode Island* leading a length at the turn, with *Wilkes* as far before the mare. The quarter-pole was passed in 35¾ seconds; *Wilkes* only half a length behind the Providence horse, and the mare two lengths behind him. They were the same at the half-mile pole—time 1:10½—but on the Flushing end *Wilkes* took the lead, and kept it to the three-quarter pole—the mare being second, but on a break. A fine race up the stretch between the two stallions was witnessed, both being level at the distance, but the fine driving of MACE brought *Rhode Island* home the winner of the heat by a length; *American Girl* six lengths behind *Wilkes*. Time—2:23¼.

THIRD HEAT—The betting was $100 to $40 on *Rhode Island*. All three got off well together, but *Wilkes* quickly took the lead at the turn. The mare, however, passed him before reaching the quarter-pole, where she was half a length in front of *Rhode Island*. Time—36 seconds. At the half-mile, *Rhode Island* had got so close to her that she was only a neck in front at that point in 1:11. On the Flushing stretch *Rhode Island* broke up, and the mare led *Wilkes* into the homestretch. From the distance a most exciting finish between *American Girl* and *Rhode Island* was witnessed, the former winning on the score by a neck and shoulder, in 2:24.

FOURTH HEAT—Even betting between *American Girl* and *Rhode Island; George Wilkes* at a discount. *American Girl* led from the start, and won a beautifully contested heat from *Rhode Island* by a length in 2:25¼.

FIFTH HEAT—Betting, $100 to $50 on *American Girl*, who won the heat and race by a neck, after a splendid finish with *George Wilkes*, the mare only winning in the last two strides. Time—2:27.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Purse $1,000; $800 to the first and $200 to the second, for 2:24 horses; mile heats, in harness:

W. Lovett's b. m. American Girl	3	2	1	1	1
D. Mace's br. s. Rhode Island	1	1	3	2	3
W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	2	3	2	3	2

Time—2:25, 2:23¼, 2:24, 2:25¼, 2:27.

THE NATURALIZANION FRAUDS.

Continuation of the Rosenberg Case Before Commissioner Osborn—Motion for Dismissal of the Complaint Renewed and Denied—The Arguments of Counsel.

The examination in the case of BENJAMIN B. ROSENBERG, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization certificates, was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court-room before Commissioner OSBORN.

The following is the indictment under which the defendant has been arrested:

If any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act, or shall pass, utter or use as true any false, forged or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, or shall make, sell or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Mr. COURTNEY, District-Attorney, rested the case for the prosecution.

Mr. GRAHAM on the part of the defence, did not waive the right to insist upon the production of Mr. MURRAY for the purpose of cross-examining him; still, with a view of shortening the matter, Mr. LAWRENCE, he said, would open a motion to dismiss the complaint. The Counsel for defence regarded the thing as so plain, and were so anxious to save the time of the Court that they would not pursue the evidence further till they had the opinion of the Commissioner. In order to forego putting Mr. MURRAY on the stand for examination, Counsel preferred making this motion to dismiss, and wished to be made acquainted with the views entertained by the Counsel for the Government.

Commissioner—The defence have a right to make a motion to dismiss if they think fit.

Mr. LAWRENCE then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the act under which it was instituted had no application to the case presented by the Court, even conceding everything that had been proved true. This statute under which the defendant had been made amenable, was not only a penal statute, but also a criminal one, and it therefore must be construed strictly. It was not a remedial statute; but being one that imposes a penalty and effects the liberty of the person, in order to indicate the party to be held under that statute, he or she must be shewn to have come under its provisions. He would direct the attention of the Court especially to the wording of this statute to shew that it was never designed to melt any such case as this which has been presented by the counsel for the prosecution. The act was entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States." He did not suppose that it would be contended by the prosecution that the defendant was a seaman on board a vessel, or that any act that he did was done with reference to putting any individual on board such a vessel. The act was passed on the 9th of March, 1813, in view of the fact that the war which was going on between the United States and Great Britain might soon be closed. The act proceeds: "It shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States." The counsel urged that the provisions of this section were directed against any person who should employ others than those herein mentioned. The second section was perhaps more explicit, for it mentioned that "from and after the time when this act shall take effect it shall not be lawful to employ any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the vessel, it to be employed on board the vessel, or to the Collector of Customs, a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization, and the time thereof." The third section gave a list of the crews to be furnished, and certified prievously to the sailing of vessels on foreign voyages; the fourth mentioned that supplemental directions may be given by the President with respect to the seamen employed in the United States. There was, however, a proviso that seamen or seafaring men not citizens of the United States only are to be admitted as passengers in American vessels upon certain conditions. Section 6 states that interference of consuls and commercial agents may be admissable upon certain conditions. Section 7 mentioned the penalty for admitting persons not qualified according to this act into the service of the United States; section 8 alluded to the fact that commanders or owners of private armed vessels were subjected to penalties for admitting persons contrary to the enactment. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, on which he based his argument, mentioned that the provisions of the act were not to be extended to the citizens or subjects of nations which have not adopted its principles; that a residence of five years in the United States is necessary to qualify a person to become a citizen, (repealed June 26, 1868;) and that a heavy penalty was attached to the crime of forging certificates of citizenship or protection. The counsel strongly urged that the whole scope of this statute was directed to prevent the employment of seamen or persons who are not citizens of the United States, either by birth or naturalization. As the statute was a criminal one, it could not be made to mean anything but what was referred to in its title. Nothing in the body of it could impeach Mr. ROSENBURG, and, therefore, it was absurd to have a prosecution on such an enactment. The counsel had endeavored to find in what manner this act could apply against his client but without much, if any, success. In searching BRIGHTLEY's digest he discovered a case which had been decided in 1867, and which was reported in the Pittsburg *Law Journal*, in which it is stated the Court decided that this thirteenth section of the act, 1813—the one on which the prosecution is founded—is general in its provisions and applications. It seemed to him that in the prosecution before the United States Court the rule that a criminal statute should be strictly construed, applied with much greater force if the jurisdiction was derived from a constitutional provision. He was of the opinion that even if this act of 1813 could by any ingenuity or twisting of language be made an act of general application; it had not been shown to the Court. It had not been proved that his client had falsely made, or forged, or counterfeited any certificate. Nothing was brought forward to show the certificates were not genuine. They were signed by a clerk of this county, and with the seal of New-York. No evidence had been adduced to show but that his client gave these papers in good faith to the witnesses who had been in the stand, and that the compensation he received was only for seeing they were delivered from the Superior Court to the proper parties. Therefore the case should be dismissed.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON replied on behalf of the prosecution. He maintained, with regard to the act being confined to a certain class of persons, as named in its title, that it did not follow it was to be so limited because this title was of the character the counsel for defence stated. There might be, and there often were, various provisions foreign to their title. Where a provision of law under a given title was foreign to the subject-matter of the title, that title must have all the effect that can be given to it by a fair interpretation. Congress thought proper so pass a general law for those who should forge certificates of naturalization. That was within the power of Congress, and he held that, even if that statute of 1813 stood to-day as a whole and unrepealed, that no Judge or lawyer would ever hold that its application was limited. The statute of 1813 did not stand on its original integrity, for its provisions of law have been repealed by the same Congress that passed them—or if not by the same Congress, by the same power. It was just the same thing as if Congress had passed an original act and no other. In Brightley's Digest we found it properly introduced under the head of "Offences against Society," being general in its character. Although the counsel for the defense have not been able to find a decision against any person for a similar crime, that fact cannot militate against a decision in future. What did the act say? It commenced by stating: "If any person, &c.,"—it did not matter whether he was floating in lager beer in Centre-street—"shall forge or sell, &c., shall be guilty of felony." Could it be possible that Congress ever intended to pass an act fixing the punishment for one class of citizens, and allow any other class to forge at pleasure. Who could put such a construction on it? Was it not a monstrous doctrine? Still it was the doctrine of the counsel for the defence. No one could entertain such a notion, except gentlemen who were over zealous. Now, did the defendant violate the statute? The evidence was that the witnesses went over to this place of business, where these certificates were distributed, and applied to have certificates for five persons, and that those five persons were fictitious. Certificates were made and handed to a person for a price. In order to determine that he would ask were those certificates true? They were not. There was no person, and therefore the certificates were false in every sense of the term. It became the counsel for the defence to show that the names on the certificates are genuine, and that the seal is genuine. The inference to be drawn was that the certificates were obtained from a lager-beer saloon—a place where no Court should be held [laughter]—and the proof that they were not genuine follows. He would read another portion of the act, "or shall make, sell or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to other than the person for whom it was originally issued. Was there not," the learned gentleman asked, "in this case a plain sale of these papers? These persons paid $2 each for these five papers. Was it not a purchase? There was no pretence in the evidence that any such persons, whose names were mentioned, had an existence? They were sold to whom? Not to the persons named therein, of course, but to SYMMS. They were sold with an injunction that they were not to be used against a certain political party. That was a criminal and penal act, and he would ask the Court to give the act the construction which Congress intended."

Mr. GRAHAM then replied: Their paint for their case would require to be put on so lightly that the coat would be remarkably thin, and the subject would be partly bare. In the course of a long and eloquent argumentative speech, and his points may be sifted out as follows: The prosecution alleged "We do not know how you procured these certificates of naturalization." In reply to this he said: We know we ordered them; the defendant agreed to procure them without principals or witnesses, and when he went for them he got them. There was no bridge of proof over this chasm. That any persons personated principals or witnesses could not be proved. That the certificates were or were not obtained by principals or witnesses of some description, is not proved. The prosecution rather took the ground that there must have been some false personations to obtain them, as a matter of suspicion or inference. This was a novel mode of proceeding, he (Mr. GRAHAM) thought. They charged a crime without showing the facts or circumstances which constituted it. They produced a head, in the shape of the order for the certificates, and feet in the shape of the certificates, and then told the Court that the perfect physical anatomy must be inferred, and that it was a living breathing body—that it was the identical living body they say it was, because the defence do not explain. He maintained also it was never known that a citizen who had in his possession the regular certified judgments of a real court of justice, had to prove in his defence that the Court did not pronounce them judgments contrary to law, or to show that he did not get them by false personations, by subornation of perjury, or by perjury. He cited cases of where such divorces had been improperly obtained, parties having been found to swear to the service of the starting process, subpœna or summonses, when none had been served. There had been no appearance of course because the wife, the defendant was not furnished, and everything passed by default, she being divorced without suspicion or knowledge. The whole proceeding was a nullity, but "was my husband," he asked, "ever indicted for forgery, the intermediate orders or final judgment of the Court? For each perjury the husband suborned he could be prosecuted, and so could every person who perjured. Concluding his address he said: Prove the contributions of Mr. ROSENBERG to these results. Do not suspect them nor infer them, nor because some crime must have been committed and you leave him to show what it was. The very monstrosity of the prosecution is this: They ask the defendant, in excusing himself from the charge or suspicion, to prove what he did do, so that they can make that a crime. In other words, they do not succeed upon what they prove, but on what he does not prove. This principle cannot prevail.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, on behalf of the Government, said that Mr. GRAHAM's argument went to show that a prosecution could be entertained against the Superior Court of this judicial district. That Court had around it the emblems of historic and judicial beauty. The question resolved itself into this, whether there is any act of Congress which reaches the prosecution. Of that there is no doubt. After describing the lager-beer saloon and the inmates dispensing certificates, he said the certificates were sold for a sum less than the common prostitute of Centre-street would ask for her society—though the learned gentleman was no judge of their tariff. [Laughter.] Was it because the seal of the Superior Court was affixed to the documents, and because the genuine signature of the clerk is written on them, that the transfer for money under such circumstances is not a crime? Listening to the arguments on the defense, he did not hear much about the word "false" to which was attached great importance. Laws are changeable to suit the exigencies of the times. It was well known that the designation of a bill was frequently left to a clerk. BRIGHTLEY says the title to an act deserves no consideration. A naturalization paper was produced, designed for a man who had no existence—a man like PETER SCHEMEL who had no shadow. It has been said that in the case of RATHBORNE it was decided there was no evidence of forged papers, when it was not proved there existed an intention to decieve a third person. That was not so in all cases, for instance in a receipt. What was capable of being called true or false was capable of being true or false at the moment of its existence. Was this certificate of naturalization produced true or false? The defence maintain it is true, because it has the seal and signature.

After some further remarks in reply to Mr. GRAHAM, the Court said, I shall assume for the present that the law is general in its provisions without expressing an opinion upon it till I hear of the defense in this examination. By hearing the facts it will assist me in considering the statutes. I must put the accused on his defense, and will adjourn the case until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The New-Jersey Naturalization Frauds—Examination before Commissioner Jackson.

JOHN O'KEEFE, *alias* Jack Boker, was brought before Commissioner JACKSON, in Jersey City yesterday, charged with fraudulently obtaining and selling naturalization papers to MICHAEL KELLY. The latter is a resident of Jersey City, and has been in this country five months. His residence is put down, upon the paper, as No. 12 Spring-street, New-York, and it is supposed that some person in New-York personated him at the Court, and thus obtained the papers, which, it is alleged, was brought to Jersey City and sold for $2 50. O'KEEFE denies all knowledge of the matter, and KELLY, upon whose statement that he had bought the papers of O'KEEFE, the latter was arrested, has disappeared, leaving no clue to his discovery.

The examination was adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 29.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Seymour's Allegations Against the Treasury Department—Reply of Treasurer Spinner.

The following letter has been written by Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, to Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, in refutation of certain unjust charges made against the Treasury Department by Mr. SEYMOUR in one of his recent speeches:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have, since you have specially called my attention to it, looked over that part of Mr. SEYMOUR's specious speech wherein he finds fault with the unequal distribution of the National Bank currency. His figures are, substantially, true, but he purposely so states them as to convey false impressions of facts to the minds of uninformed and unthinking men; and it is to such that he mainly addresses them. His very statements are absurd. What would he and his "friends" have? That the West, in whose behalf he speaks, and that he says was "not then in a condition to secure the currency, for the very reason that they most needed it," should establish banks without capital? True, under State laws, and under "Conservative" Democratic rule, banks *used to be* so created. But, thanks to better financial counsels and wiser political action, that time has passed. Then bank charters, with exclusive banking privileges, were freely granted to favorite insolvent politicians, for political services rendered, and to be rendered. No real money was then required or needed to be paid in, or even secured to be paid in. These institutions were gotten up so that the few favored stockholders might borrow the fictitious credit in the shape of bank bills of these bogus and utterly rotten institutions. For a time everything was lovely. The bills were exchanged by the swindling bankers for the products of the farmer, and for the services of the mechanic and the laboring man. But then when they came back for redemption, "the bank" closed its doors, and the honest holders of these bills lost their face value—they never had any other—and the luxurious idle swindlers pocketed without cost to themselves what had been so hardly earned by the honest, industrious, laboring poor. Does Mr. SEYMOUR for himself, or on behalf of his "friends," desire the return of this state of things? The whole West, and, especially Illinois, that he now contrasts with Eastern States, has had its surfeit of this kind of banking and currency; and if put to a vote, would no doubt decide against all banks and all kinds of paper currency, rather than have such banks and such a currency again forced upon its people. But then, would the West have any more currency if it had used its scanty means to buy Government stocks, in order to procure it from its own people and banks, rather than from those of other States that had it in abundance? Can the West, or any other people, borrow money where it is not? Does not Mr. SEYMOUR know that needed money, like everything else that is desirable, must be sought where it is, and not where it is not? How, let me ask him, can the West borrow money of itself, if, as he alleges, it has none? But by what authority does Mr. SEYMOUR thus speak for Illinois? That noble State, that did so much to crush rebels, and that holds in the bosom of its soil the ashes of a DOUGLAS and the martyred LINCOLN, does not need nor ask his interference in its behalf. It can take care of itself, and of him, too. Illinois makes no complaint, and her citizens will, in a few days, admonish him that his meddling in her affairs is gratuitous and uncalled for. All Illinoisans know that the door for them to come in and to organize National Banks, and thus to secure their share of national currency, was left wide open to them for years. They know that the Government in its time of imminent danger and great pecuniary need sent its agents, not only to them, but to all other loyal sections and communities, imploring all to buy its stocks and establish these banks. How were these applications of a sorely-pressed Government of the people met by the then Gov. SEYMOUR and his "friends?" Your bankers in New-York, under the invitation of the people's Congress, were anxious to aid the Government in its distress. They petitioned your Legislature to enact a law to authorize them to surrender their State charters, and to convert themselves into national institutions. A loyal Legislature patriotically granted their and the Nation's prayer, and passed a law permitting the conversion of the State banks into National banks. Gov. SEYMOUR, foreseeing that this would, in effect, be a loan of the whole banking capital of the States to the General Government, and thus enable it to prosecute the war against the rebels, who were seeking the Nation's life, and thus prompted by his Copperhead instincts to embarrass the Government and to aid the rebellion, vetoed the bill. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other loyal States that Mr. SEYMOUR names disparagingly, having loyal Legislatures, and loyal Governors withal, came nobly to the nation's rescue. They took the risks—risks they then were, for had the Government failed in its efforts to sustain the life of the nation, these banks, who had staked their all on the issue, would have, with our Republican form of government, gone under together. Can this be doubted when it is known that these National Banks had collectively loaned to the Government, in order that the suppression of the rebellion might be more vigorously prosecuted, more than the entire aggregate of their capital? And to-day these banks hold more than one-fifth of the entire funded debt of the United States. They took the risks, although told by those who now, like Mr. SEYMOUR, boast that they never took or bought a dollar of Government stocks, that they would lose their whole investment. This course of Mr. SEYMOUR and his "friends" admits of but two explanations. They are welcome to either horn. They refused to take these stocks, or to aid in the erection of National Banks, because they believed it would bring aid to the Government, and injure their rebel allies; or, they had then already made up their minds to repudiate the sacred obligations of the Government, whenever the people should so far forget themselves as to trust them, and to restore them to political power. That banking capital and bank note circulation should be distributed by "wise statesmanship" and an act of Congress *per capita*, and not according to the commercial wants of business communities, is an invention of Mr. SEYMOUR's, for he is entitled to a patent. His invention will probably die with him, without loss to the rest of mankind. In January, 1861, when there was no United States law governing the subject of banking—when banks flourished or decayed under the laws of trade, and of supply and demand, the States that Mr. SEYMOUR loves to contrast stood, capital compared with circulation, as follows: In New-York, the capital of the banks was about three times the amount of the circulations; in Massachusetts about four times, and in Rhode Island six times; in Illinois, on the contrary, the circulation approached nearly to double the capital. The last named State had, at the beginning of 1861, capital, $6,750,743, and circulation, $17,010,837. The National Banks had, last October, capital, $11,620,000, and circulation, $9,544,710. Which of these conditions does Mr. SEYMOUR prefer? Certainly not the one that the sound business men of Illinois, and the country over, would approve. Now that the country is saved, in part by the action of these banks, and the scheme that then looked so ominous to them, and dark even to loyal people, these then prophets of evil, turn round and ask that there shall be a new deal. They want a "new shake of the hat," and they want to do the shaking themselves. They intend it shall be a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." "That's what's the matter." These fellows care nothing about Illinois or any other State having currency. What they want, is to get bank stock, as of old, without paying for it, on which they could issue an irredeemable and unsecured currency themselves, and for themselves, but to the detriment of all honest people. This branch of Copperhead impudence is only surpassed by that of now asking to govern the country, that for years they labored so hard to destroy. All the questions about equalizing the amount of bank circulation will easily be settled so soon as specie payments shall be resumed. Congress will then, no doubt, remove the restriction that it has placed upon National Bank circulation, which is now limited to $300,000,000. So that on the deposit of the requisite securities, and otherwise complying with the provisions of the National Banking law, these banks may be established where they may be needed; and those that are not needed will then be obliged to close their business. * * * Yours truly,

F. E. SPINNER.

A Mode of Paying the National Debt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of paying off the national debt, and how it shall be paid, in coin or currency, and when, are still attracting attention. There does not seem to be much doubt of the ability of the Government to pay the interest on the debt, and when the seven-thirties are converted, all interest will be payable in coin. Neither will it be very burdensome to simply pay the interest.

Now I wish to suggest a method of getting rid of the principal by one single payment of twenty-five millions. Let us suppose that Congress appropriate twenty-five millions in gold to create a sinking fund, with instructions that it be used to purchase, in open market, the interest-bearing bonds of the Government that have the shortest time to run, and that the bonds so purchased shall all be destroyed, and in their place shall be issued an equal amount of bonds, that shall be denominated "Sinking-Fund Bonds," which shall draw interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, which said bonds shall not be negotiable, but shall form and constitute the sinking fund of the Government, the interest on which shall be paid by the Government into the sinking fund, and said interest shall, as soon as received, be used to purchase the interest-bearing bonds of the Government in open market, the bonds so purchased to be destroyed and sinking-fund bonds issued for a like amount and placed in the sinking fund.

Thus the sinking fund would increase at the rate of six per cent., compound interest, and the national debt decrease in the same ratio. At the expiration of eighty years the sinking fund would have reached $2,644,897,500, a sum equal to the debt when the sinking-fund bonds would, by their own terms, be destroyed, thus closing out the debt, and that on the supposition that the Government has been obliged to pay a dollar in gold for a dollar in bonds. It is true that in effect the debt would remain the same during the eighty years, only the ownership would gradually be changed from the creditors of the Government to the sinking fund, and when the change should have been perfected the sinking fund would cease to exist. It seems as though such an arrangement might satisfy all parties, as the Government would get its bonds at the market price, and under such a gradual and sure redemption they would soon be at par in coin. If all surplus revenue should be added to the sinking fund from year to year to be used in the same way, the end might be attained much sooner. Is not this idea worthy of a serious consideration? The appropriation could be made for the purpose without any very great exertion on the part of the Government, and the movement once begun goes forward itself. Yours truly, J. F. C.

Address by Hon. Noah Davis at the Cooper Institute.

The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. NOAH DAVIS and a committee of the business men of this City:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

Hon. Noah Davis:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully invite you to address the business men of the City of New-York upon the financial and other issues of the canvass at the Cooper Institute, in this City, at an early day to be named by you.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. B. Astor, Peter Cooper, Wm. C. Bryant, A. A. Low, W. E. Dodge, J. Green Pearson, Alex. T. Stewart, George Opdyke, J. F. D. Lanier, Horace Webster, Wm. V. Brady, F. A. Conkling, G. C. Satterlee, Edwards Pierrepont, E. Delafield Smith, Wm. Mitchell, Moses Taylor, David Hoadley, Henry Clews, James M. Brown, F. S. Winston, Charles A. Peabody, Charles P. Kirkland, Henry J. Raymond, John K. Porter, Henry Hilton, S. B. Chittenden, Charles A. Dana, Joshua M. Van Cott, Henry E. Davis, George Cabot Ward, James B. Johnston, J. J. Astor, James B. Taylor, M. H. Grinnell.

ALBION, Oct. 26, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have received and very cordially accept your invitation to address the business men of the City of New-York upon the financial and other issues of the canvass; and I beg leave to name the evening of Thursday, the 29th inst., for that purpose. I am, very respectfully yours,

NOAH DAVIS.

To Messrs. WM. B. ASTOR, PETER COOPER, WM. C. BRYANT and others.

Grant and Colfax Meeting at Providence, R. I.—Speeches by Attorney-General Sayles and Gov. Burnside.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

The Central Grant and Colfax Club held a public meeting last evening. After its organization Gov. BURNSIDE was seen to enter the Hall, which was the signal for long and repeated cheering, amid which the Governor took a seat upon the platform.

Hon. WILLARD SAYLES, Attorney-General of the State, was the first speaker, who said that to-day we are really settling forever the question whether the rebellion has been overcome or not. We are called upon to determine whether we shall settle by the ballot that which the country had hoped had been settled by the bullet. The party engaged on the one side and the other are the same as they were when this war was going on. The men who are advocating the cause of the Democratic Party, are the men who were foremost in carrying through the rebellion, and upon the other side, the Republican Party is the body which was endeavoring to save this nation from that unholy crusade. Who is at the head of the Democratic Party? SEYMOUR. Where was he when this war was going on? Addresing a crowd of his own kind of politics, in the streets of New-York, rioters who were then up to their arms in blood, making speeches all over the country, in which he was decrying the efforts that were made by the Government to put down the rebellion. Who is the next man upon the ticket? I am sorry to say it is a man whose record in the Union Army is good. A man who went through the war faithfully, who was a good soldier, and before the war commenced fought the battle of freedom like a hero. But ambition has made him turn his back upon his party, recreant to his trust, with the faint hope that he may become President of the United States. Why, fellow citizens, would you feel safe if that party should succeed? Would you feel that the Government in the hands of men like SEYMOUR and BLAIR—BLAIR who wrote that revolutionary letter, and who has made those revolutionary speeches, and who has been stopped because his own party felt that he was killing it. Who is ULYSSES S. GRANT? What he has done answers the question. He has never been put in any position in which he has not discharged its duties creditably to himself and the Government. The next man is too well known to need mention. A man who believes that in the hands of ULYSSES S. GRANT the destinies of this country are safe; who keeps his own counsel and is governed by his own judgment. If the Democratic Party should succeed all the blood that has been spilt and the lives that have been lost is useless, those thousands who never had the privilege of coming home and who cast a funeral gloom upon once happy fire-sides whose darkened shadows linger and linger for months and years to come.

In conclusion the speaker said: I know that in talking to a Rhode Island audience there is no fear. The object in talking here is that the spirit which animated us during the war being true after the war, we may send a little of this spirit into the States that are uncertain.

Judge ESSEX followed in an able address, at the conclusion of which Gov. BURNSIDE being loudly called for, stepped forward, and said:

My friends, I came here to listen to-night, not to speak. I am glad to meet so many of my friends here, and I am glad to say that my travels in the West during the last two weeks confirm me in the opinion that we shall be successful on the 3d of November next in electing our candidates. [Cries "Bully!" and applause.] I need not speak personally; you all know exactly where I stand. [Applause.] I wish I had the power to entertain you here. I have not the eloquence necessary for that, and I bid you good night.

The Governor retired amid great applause and enthusiasm on the part of the audience, and, after singing by the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.—Mr. THOS. SPARLING, Jr., of No. 347 East Seventeenth-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market yesterday, and made a charge against GEORGE DE L. BYRON, President of the United States Life Association, having an office at No. 860 Broadway, accusing him of having received the sum of $550 in behalf of and for the benefit of the members of such Association, and failing to make proper return of the same. Mr. SPARLING is a member of the Association, hence the complaint. Mr. BYRNE will be required to answer the charge....PATRICK CAIN, aged 15, of No. 508 East Sixteenth-street, fell from a tree at College Point, and fractured his arm. He was brought home on the tug *John Potter*, and sent to Bellevue.

MINOR ITEMS.—CHARLES F. TIEMAN, of No. 120 Division-street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife. He was taken to Bellevue....BRIDGET O'BRIEN, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 195 Mulberry-street, yesterday afternoon....Capt. C. A. MIX, Captain of bark *Crosoe*, lying at foot of Fifteenth-street, East River, had his hand crushed in a block while hoisting coal. Taken home to Gramercy Hotel....JOHN LUDDY, residing in Mett-street, near Houston, was run over by a coal-cart, in Forty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. Taken to Bellevue....ANN W. THORNE, of No. 326 East Twenty-second-street, had a leg broken by the steps giving. Taken to Bellevue.

DYING IN THE STREETS.—GEORGE JACKSON, colored, was found last evening in Essex-street, by the Tenth Ward Police, in a dying condition, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

Herring's Patent Safe Again the Champion.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: We had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes in the second story of our building at the great oil fire on Sunday night last. From fifteen to eighteen thousand barrels of oil were burned in this vast conflagration, and the safe was exposed to a white heat, as its outside shows. We opened it this morning, and the result gives great satisfaction. Not an article in the safe was touched by fire. Our books only are affected by the covers being a little drawn by the steam of the fire-proof filling, while the paper in the books, all our accounts and loose papers in the safe, are as good as new. Respectfully,

ROCKEFELLER, ANDREWS & FLAGLER.

The public are invited to examine the above safe, now at our store, No. 251 Broadway.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!!

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: We have got our safe out, one of your Herring's Patent Champions, which passed through the great oil conflagration on Sunday night, 25th inst. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, but we find everything all right. Our books, papers and money, and the interior of the safe are all perfect and good for further use.

Truly, yours,

WARREN BROS'. OIL COMPANY.

Per B. S. BECKWITH.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Patented May 18, 1852; renewed May, 1866; patented Feb. 7, 1865, and April 21, 1868, with all our improvements, are the most reliable protection from fire now manufactured. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago,

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

—Advertisement.

A Comfort and a Profit.

Always ready, rapid and reliable, there is much less "wear and tear" to woman in its use than in that of any other machine made. We have used one for nearly two years, doing the sewing for a family of wide-awake boys, as well as ladies' fine sewing; and during all that time we have not expended one cent for repairs, or received a word of instruction from any source. A comfort and a profit to a family is the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing-machine.—*M. P. and Mary A. Markham, Onondaga Valley, N. Y., July 20, 1868.*—Ads.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

"It Puts a Young Head on Old Shoulders."—MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER prevents the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silken, restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, No. 140 North 6th-st., Philadelphia. General Agent, CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

To Men of Business no House in Boston is better than the AMERICAN, its position being the centre of commercial life, while no effort is spared to maintain the high rank the house has held so long.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers. ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 29 John-st., New-York.

Home Again.

Doubtless our citizens will be pleased to learn that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and resumed his practice at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he can be consulted for falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching and sore heads, and all eruptive or other diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair.

The Doctor permanently removes moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars; also cures comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly desquamations upon the face or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation. Send for Interrogatory Circular.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—GAVIT.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. C. B. Bridgman, of Albany, CHARLES P. ADAMS to META, daughter of John E. Gavit, of New-York.

DAVIS—BROUWER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., JOHN W. DAVIS, of Adrian, Mich., to E. FANNIE BROUWER, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Brouwer, of this City. No cards.

☞ Adrian papers please copy.

FORDHAM—HITCHCOCK.—At Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. W. T. Clarke, CALEB S. FORDHAM to ELIZA J., daughter of Horace Hitchcock, Esq., all of this City.

HYDE—ST. JOHN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., AUGUSTUS L. HYDE to SARAH E., eldest daughter of S. Henry St. John, Esq., all of this City.

VAN DEUSEN—TROTTER.—On Monday, Oct. 26, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, H. A. VAN DEUSEN, M. D., of Great Barrington, Mass., to Miss M. LOUISE TROTTER, daughter of the late Jonathan Trotter, of this City.

DIED.

CAMMANN.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at the residence of his father, OSWALD CAMMANN, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Fordham, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 2¼ o'clock train (Harlem Railroad Co.) from 4th-av. and 26th-st.

DREYER.—On Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARGARET TEBETA DREYER, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the South Ferry, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

DUNLOP.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at Lake George, JAMES W. DUNLOP, after a long and painful illness.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing to accompany the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

FITCH.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday morning Oct. 27, JOSEPH FITCH, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Flushing, on Thursday, Oct. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

☞ St. Louis and New-Orleans papers please copy.

GARDNER.—On Monday, Oct. 26, MARIETTA SNYDER, daughter of Mrs. Elijah Gardner, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Crumbie.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house of Mr. Elijah Gardner, Fulton-st., Union Hill, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HINDS.—On Monday, Oct. 26, Miss LYDIA HINDS, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Lawrence Odell, No. 48 West 33d-st., this (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

LAING.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., JAMES B. LAING, aged 56 years.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 25, LOUISE JAGGER, wife of George Merritt, and youngest daughter of John and Sarah E. Jagger, aged 32 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Pierrepont-st., without further notice.

McLACHLAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, Mr. ALEXANDER McLACHLAN, a native of Callendar, Scotland, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 76 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

SINCLAIRE.—At Hannibal, Mo., on Saturday, Oct. 24, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SINCLAIRE, son of Thomas Sinclaire, M. D., LL. D., deceased, aged 39 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Funeral at Hannibal, Mo., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., for future burial in Green-Wood Cemetery, L. I.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE ESTHER, wife of Francis T. Walker, and daughter of the late John Penfold, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 161 Madison-av., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment, and services held at the Presbyterian Church at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock noon.

WINANT.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday, Oct. 24, MARY JANE, wife of William K. Winant, aged 44 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, Rye, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 28th. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave New-York at 11:30 A. M.; return at 2 and 4. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL BRONZE CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES, JUST OPENED.

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GORHAM PLATED WARE, At Manufacturers' Prices.

Also,

FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—New styles, just received. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—New styles. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A CARD. TO THE PUBLIC.

For more than a year past, a man giving his name as "Davis" has been going about the City ordering goods, &c., of merchants, traders and mechanics, in my name. So many have been put to loss and inconvenience through this man, I feel compelled again to warn all persons against him. He is entirely unknown to me, and makes use of my name only to commit fraud upon others.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

DEPOSITORS WITH THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, by giving a few days' notice before withdrawing coupons due Nov. 1, may have them cut off and entered on the books of the Company, ready for and thus saving time in delivery.

Rentors will also find a convenience in cutting off their coupons a few days ahead, leaving them in their boxes, ready for use when wanted.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DILLENBACK

ON THE COMPLICATIONS OF CHRONIC CATARRH—CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Having in a former article somewhat briefly considered the evil tendencies and disastrous results occasioned by Chronic Catarrh, we come now to notice a result no less important, and one which may justly be regarded one of the greatest calamities that can befall us, short of death itself. I mean "Catarrhal deafness." Immediately behind and on each side of the nasal cavities near the roof of the tongue, may be seen the opening of a small canal about two inches in length, called by anatomists "Eustachian tubes." These communicate with the ear, and being lined with a mucous membrane the same as that of the nasal organs, it is easy to perceive how readily, by way of these small channels, the diseased action may be transferred from one to the other, causing complete or partial deafness according to the progress and extent of the disease. This form of deafness is more common than is generally supposed by the masses outside of the profession. Indeed, we almost daily meet with it in our ordinary routine of practice. And if these cases so much neglected could but receive early attention and judicious treatment, I doubt not that the number of those whose lives are now made dreary and desolate by the deprivation of this precious sense would be far less than at the present time.

Procrastination in nothing else can be more peculiarly hazardous and fatal than in this disease. The most auspicious time for treatment is usually neglected, and disease is allowed to progress step by step, until fatal disorganization of the organ of hearing ensues, and total deafness is the inevitable and unalterable result.

By the great body of our profession this disease has been criminally neglected; and, as a consequence, the unfortunate victim, anxious for relief, has too often fallen into the hands of the unscrupulous charlatan, and the patient's symptoms have been greatly aggravated rather than relieved by his treatment. It only remains for us to say in conclusion that when deafness is the result of Catarrh, and disorganization of the organ of hearing has not already taken place, we have almost invariably succeeded in removing the difficulty and restoring the organs to a healthy condition. But it should always be borne in mind that it is in the earlier stages of the disease that we are most hopeful of success.

Dr. DILLENBACK'S work on Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh, &c., octavo volume, 336 pages, colored lithographs and engravings, is for sale by William Wood & Co., New-York; Lindsay & Blackiston, Philadelphia. Price $3, or sent free on receipt of price.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 29th and 30th of October, and on the same days in each successive week.

All letters of consultation or advice should be addressed to H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D., No. 3 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.

$1,000,000.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD: Sir: I am now ready to accept your several propositions, and will wager one million on the result of the November elections, relying on the intrinsic value of my cigarettes, (known as the Asthmatic Fumigator,) which are declared by those who use them to be "worth more than their weight in gold," to make good the same in case Seymour and Blair are elected. The cigarettes are now ready, and can be had at No. 21 Park-row, and at other druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A Manual of PRACTICAL ASSAYING. By JOHN MITCHELL.

Third edition, thoroughly revised, a great part entirely rewritten and much new matter added. Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., &c. One very large vol., 8vo, with nearly FOUR HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS. 788 pages. Cloth. $14.

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POLITICAL.

BROOKLYN CITY TICKET.

For Comptroller, EVAN M. JOHNSON.

For Collector of Taxes and Assessments, ISAAC BADEAU.

For City Treasurer, CORTLAND A. SPRAGUE.

For Auditor, JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION ELECTORS OF THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Regular Union Republican Congressional Convention, held at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, Monday, Oct. 19, Hon. ABRAHAM LENT was nominated as candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District.

WM. ORTON, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sigel having peremptorily declined, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, the undersigned Chairmen of the County Conventions, after consultation with prominent Union men, nominate HORACE GREELEY for the office of Register of the County of New-York.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman of the 22d-st. Convention.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Chairman of Conference Com. of 23d-st. Convention.

REGISTRATION—STOP FRAUD.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A joint meeting of all Republican organizations, Boys in Blue, Tanners' Clubs, &c., of the Ninth Assembly District, will be held at BLEECKER BUILDINGS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as will prevent fraudulent registration.

GRANT AND COLFAX. GRISWOLD AND CORNELL.

By invitation of the business men of this City, Hon. NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans, AND Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE, of Maine, will address the citizens of New-York, AT THE COOPER UNION, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, AT 8 P. M. Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES will preside. Singing by Anderson's Glee Club. All are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies.

Wm. B. Astor,	Alex. T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper,	George Opdyke,
Wm. C. Bryant,	John A. Stuart,
A. A. Low,	J. F. D. Lanier,
W. E. Dodge,	Horace Webster,
J. Green Pearson,	M. H. Grinnell,
Wm. V. Brady,	Moses Taylor,
F. A. Conkling,	David Hoadley,
G. C. Satterlee,	Henry Clews,
Edwards Pierrepont,	James M. Brown,
E. Delafield Smith,	T. S. Winston,
Wm. Mitchell,	Charles A. Peabody,
Charles P. Kirkland,	Joshua M. Van Cott,
Henry J. Raymond,	Henry E. Davies,
John K. Porter,	George Cabot Ward,
Henry Hilton,	James B. Johnston,
S. B. Chittenden,	J. J. Astor,
Charles A. Dana.	James B. Taylor.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 28, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M.

A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., and S. B. Brownell will address the meeting.

The Union Glee Club will sing some new campaign songs.

Let all the friends of Grant, Colfax, Griswold and Cornell rally to the cause.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, ABRAHAM LENT.

WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. For Assembly, J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.

GEORGE WILKINSON, NELSON D. THAYER, } Chairmen.

JAMES JACKSON, W. W. WHITNEY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

EIGHTH DISTRICT, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. For Congress, WILLIAM LAIMBEER.

R. C. COWDIN, Chairman of Convention.

J. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

For Assembly, Seventh Assembly District, JAMES A. RICHMOND.

J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.

GEO. E. HILL, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS, GEN. NELSON TAYLOR, Fifth District, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. For Member of Assembly, CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

GEORGE W. CLARK, Chairman.

F. H. CONKLING, Secretary.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A mass meeting of the German Republicans will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th, at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Hon. MARIUS OTTERBOURG, General Consul for Mexico; Hon. S. T. L. WOODFORD, Lieut.-Governor; WILLIAM GRUNERT, Hon. L. D. HENRY, D. LAPAUGH, will address the meeting.

Mr. H. R. HERMAN, M. D., Chairman.

GUSTAVUS BEYRLE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Brooklyn—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Carmel, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; A. W. Lenny, Esq.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Brooklyn, 20th Ward—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Dover Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Morrisville—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Fishkill, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
West Bloomfield—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Franklinville—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Cohocton—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Rye—Major James Haggerty.
Movers—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Jefferson Valley—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Norwich—Hon. James A. Garfield, Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Brooklyn, over the Post Office—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Hudson—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; George H. Young, Esq.
Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
New City—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Watertown—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Katonah—Rev. L. H. King.
Mount Vernon—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, John Rafferty.
Brooklyn, 21st Ward—H. P. Crozier.
Watkins—Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine.
Mariners' Harbor—Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
Rochester—Dr. F. Schuetz.
New-York, 67th-st. and Broadway—Gen. D. F. Burke, Daniel P. Lyddy, Col. J. J. O'Conner, John J. Smyth, Esq.
Carthage—Hon. Martin J. Townsend.
Gasport—G. R. Stebbins.
East Norwich—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Camden—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri.
New-York—Washington Hall—Hon. James Wadsworth, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Athens—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Charlotteville, afternoon, Summit evening—F. Montgomery.
Schuylerville—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Fulton—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Manorville—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Reedsville—J. W. Finney.
New-York, No. 274 Grand-st.—Ethan Allen, C. C. Leigh.
Medina—Gen. James B. McKean, Major C. R. Knowles.
Dansville—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Auburn—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Tremont—Hon. James A. Briggs, Hon. Julius Schutz, Texas.
Salisbury Corners—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
New-York, corner Elizabeth and Grand streets—Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Schaghticoke—Gen. W. H. McCartney.
Smithville—C. A. Foster.
Ballston Spa—Hon. Mahlon Chance, from Ohio.
Dansville—Rev. B. I. Ives, J. H. Martindale.
Amity—Daniel Kalbfus.
Glens Falls—Capt. W. J. Hynds.
Shelby Centre—Hon. J. L. Packer, E. L. Pitts.
Geddes—Edward De Forrest, Esq.
Hoosick—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Turner's—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Flora Falls—Hon. A. H. Chase, of Pennsylvania.
Modena—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Risingville—Major J. M. McNair.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Dobbs' Ferry—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
DeRuyter—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Poughkeepsie—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Gen. A. L. Kilpatrick, Gen. W. H. Gibson.
Newburg, Evening—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Wayland—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Canandaigua—Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Whitehall—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine; W. A. Hynes.
Brooklyn, corner 9th-st and 5th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandle, of Virginia.
Brooklyn, 22d Ward, corner Congress-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. Matthew H. Smith.
West Fulton—Col. F. Montgomery.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Hon. Jas. J. Briggs.
Enfield Centre—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Spencertown—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Peekskill—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Rome—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sherburne—Gen. James A. Garfield.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward, corner Leonard and Grand sts.—Judge D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, H. P. Crozier.
Deer Park—A. T. Foss, Esq.
Buffalo—Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Noah Davis.
New-Salem—J. W. Finney, of Michigan.
Corning—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Syracuse—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Richmond, C. H.—L. E. Chittenden.
Brooklyn, Nineteenth Ward—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Danube—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Barnes Corners—Hon. John O'Donnell, E. W. Mason, Esq.
Belmont—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Canaan Four Corners—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Babylon—V. B. Denslow.
Centreville—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Henderson—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Port Jervis—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. W. M. Coleman, Dr. H. Van Hoist.
Amsterdam—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Spring Valley—A. W. Tenney, Esq., Wm. Moran, Esq.
Lyons—Gen. James B. McKean.
East Avon—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Morrisania—Daniel Kalbfus, of Pennsylvania.
Clarendon—Hon. John L. Packer, John P. Sawyer.
New-Rochelle—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Syracuse, First Ward—Edward De Forest, Esq.
Whitestone—A. H. Chase, Esq., Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
River Head—Rev. L. H. King.
Jericho—Hon. H. B. Stanton, A. H. Chase.
Tuthilltown—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
White Plains—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
New-York, No. 21 Avenue D—Gen. D. F. Burke, Hon. B. B. Lynch, of Louisiana; D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Flushing—J. J. Couch, Esq., L. Bradford Prince.
Homer—Geo. L. Maynard.
Cornwall—F. G. Gedney.
Rondout—Judge Julius Schutz, of Texas.
Vista—W. W. Northrup.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

New-York, Continental Hall—Hon. Jas Wadsworth, Hon. John Cochrane.
Lima—Rev. B. I. Ives, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Oneida—Col. Wm. Brown, Kentucky, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Yonkers—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Buffalo—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Copake, P. M.—Major James Haggerty, Gen. T. M. Hite.
West Troy—Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Port Washington—L. Bradford Prince.
Canaste—T. D. Adams, Esq., R. H. Shannon, Esq.
North Blenheim, P. M.—Break Aheen, Col. F. Montgomery.
Kerhonksen—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Groton—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Ghent Station—Hon. F. Silvester.
Bedford—Hon. E. D. Culver.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Little Neck—H. P. Cramer.
Yaphank—A. T. Foss.
Rhinebeck—Attorney-General W. M. Coleman, Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Belfast—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Germantown—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Adams Centre—C. A. Foster, Esq.
New-Brighton—Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott.
Brooklyn Academy of Music—Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Hon. James G. Blaine.
Geneva—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Cohoes—Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren.
Port Henry—Capt. W. J. Hynds.
Kendall Corners—Hon. John L. Packer, C. H. Holmes, Esq.
Armonk—Rev. J. H. Shepard.
North Manlius—Edward De Forest, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Hon. Lewis Barker, Maj. Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. James O. Putnam.
Wellsville—Dr. Adolph Nolte.
Wappingen Falls—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
North Manlius—Edward De Forest, Esq.
Westfield—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Oyster Bay—A. W. Tenney, Esq., J. J. Smythe, Esq.
Tottenville—Hon. Wm. Moran, Pennsylvania.
Haverstraw—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Owego—Col. E. B. Lansing, W. H. Pearne, Tenn.
Horicon—Hon. N. B. La Bar.
Westchester—Rev. L. H. King.
New-York, No. 21 Avenue D—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Sing Sing—Hon. A. H. Chase, Hon. Ethan Allen.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Hempstead—A. W. Tenney, Esq., Hon. James A. Briggs.
Walden—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pine Plains—W. H. Burleigh.
Kinderhook—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Albion—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-Rochelle—Major James Haggerty.
Saugerties—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Angelica—A. M. Burrell, Esq.
Speedsville—Gen. J. H. Selkreg, Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Penn Yan—Hon. John A. Kasson.
Hudson—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Rondout—Dr. David Bell.
Perrines Bridge—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Rodman—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Madalin—Hon. Francis Silvester.
West Charlton—Col. Frank D. Curtis.
Rich Corners—J. M. Thompson, Esq., S. S. Spencer, Esq.
West Barre—Hon. John L. Parker.
Albion—Col. J. J. O'Connor, Capt. W. S. Ball.
South Yonkers—Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Gen. D. F. Burke.
New-York—Dr. F. Schuetz, Gen. J. C. Fremont, Frederick Kapp, Weil Von Goensback.
Lyons—P. H. Baerman, Esq.
Camillus—Edward De Forest, Esq.
Cortland—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Lockport—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Islip—J. J. Couch, Esq.
College Point—L. Bradford Prince.
Monroe—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Clifton—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Morrisania—Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
West Hurley—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Thurman, P. M., Stony Creek, evening—Hon. N. B. La Bau.
Amityville—W. W. Northrop.
Croton Dam—Attorney-General Coleman, of N. C.
Hamptonburg—T. D. Adams, Esq.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

Brewster's—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy.
Ovid—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Mamaroneck—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Luzerne—Hon. N. B. LaBau.
Albion—Hon. Noah Davis.
Etna—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Trumansburg—F. M. Finch, Esq.
Mount Vernon—Maj. James Haggerty, Rev. J. H. Shepard.
East Hampton—Hon. Wm. H. Gleason.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOYS IN BLUE

Will meet at headquarters, No. 385 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th, inst., at 8 o'clock. Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Col. BENJAMIN S. WILLIS, Capt. C. F. BAYLAND, Chaplain WM. G. BOURNE will address the meeting.

Come one! COME ALL!!

Capt. JOHN LALOR, President.

D. T. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, GEORGE STARR.

WM. ORTON, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEO. E. HILL, GEO. H. MACKEY, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—This Club will meet every evening, until election, for campaign business, at headquarters, No. 23 3d-av.

Union men of the district are earnestly requested to call and aid us. Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President.

M. S. DUNHAM, FRANK CANTRELL, } Secretaries.

F. C. WAGNER, Chairman Ex. Com.

JAMES McGEE, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For member of Assembly, Eleventh District, JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Chairman Nominating Committee.

C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1868.

$90,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	111	360	Adams Ex.	50
145,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29
5,000	do	109⅝	250	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛
123,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67...s3	110	800	do	124⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	400	do...s3	124⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s.new	68¼	100	do...2d call	123⅞
5,000	do	68⅜	1400	Erie	39⅛
10,000	do...bet. call	68⅛	100	do...b3	39½
60,000	do...2d call	68⅜	50	do...2d call	39⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c bet. call	68⅜	400	Erie Pf.	67
20,000	do...2d call	69	500	Reading	96⅞
61,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	55⅛	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅛
3,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	66	100	do	84⅜
10,000	do...bet. call	65⅝	100	do...b3	84⅜
10,000	Missouri St. 6s, 2d call	91⅛	200	do...b10	85⅛
23,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	100	do...b10	85⅜
5,000	N.Y.Cen.6s. '87.c	94	500	Cleve. & Pitts...b10	87
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91½	400	do	86⅛
4,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79½	100	Chi. & N. W.	89
2,000	M.& St.P.7 3-10C	97	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf. b60	91⅛
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89	100	do	89⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	100⅛	500	do...b10	90⅛
7,000	D. & S. C. 1st M.	91	400	do	89⅞
50	Bank of Commerce	125	300	Clev. & Tol.	102
40	Ocean Bank	111	200	do...b15	102⅝
57	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	300	do...b30	103
10	Tenth Nat. Bank bet. call	100	10	Lake Shore	100
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	300	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
50	Phœnix Bank	108¼	200	do...c	104⅛
100	West. U. T.	35¾	400	do...b25	105
100	Quick. M. Co.	22½	100	do	105⅛
200	Canton Co.	48⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98
60	do...bet. call	49	300	do	97⅛
350	Pacific Mail	123	500	T., W. & W.	60⅛
100	do	122⅝	300	do	61
100	do...2d call	122⅝	15	Chi., Bur. & Q.	169
100	do	12[illegible]	100	N. J. Cen.	120
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅜
			100	do	111⅛
			10	do	111
			100	do...b30	112⅛
			100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
			200	do	30

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	300	Q. M. Co.	22
15,000	do	114⅛	100	do...bet. call	22⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115	200	N. Y. Cen...b30	124⅛
1,000	do	114⅞	700	do	123⅞
2,000	5-20, C., '65...c	110⅛	800	do	123⅞
35,000	do	110⅛	100	do...b30	124⅛
50,000	5-20, C., '67	110⅛	100	do...b3	123⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99	400	Erie	39
40,000	do	99⅛	300	Reading	96⅛
10,000	do	99⅛	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅛
1,000	T. St. 6s, new	68⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	143
20,000	do	68⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	88⅝
10,000	do...bet. call	68⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...c	89⅝
15,000	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	55	50	do	89⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s. new	66	600	Cleve. & Tol.	101⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s. bet. call	66⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	104½
100	Canton Co.	48⅛	200	do	104½
100	do	48	100	do	104⅜
100	West. U. T.	35⅛	5	Mil. & St. P...b60	95
100	Pac. Mail	122⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95
200	do	122⅛	400	do	96
100	do...b3	122⅛	100	T., W. & W.	61
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅛	500	Ohio & Miss	30⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$60,000	T. St. 6s, new	68¼	100	Canton Co.	48¼
5,000	Virginia 6s, old.	56⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	99
200	Merch. U. Ex.	22⅛	200	do	98¼
100	Q. M. Co.	21⅛	1800	do	98
900	Mar. Pf.	19	500	do...b30	99
1200	do...b30	19⅛	600	P. Ft. W. & C.	112⅛
200	do	18⅞	500	do	112⅛
500	do...s3	18⅛	300	do...c	112
1100	Pac. Mail	123	300	do...b3	112⅛
200	do	123⅛	300	do...c	112⅛
930	West. U. T.	36	300	do...b3	112¼
600	do...b3	36⅛	200	T., W. & W.	60⅞
600	do...s3	36	600	Ohio & Miss.	30
200	do	35⅛	800	do	30⅛
6800	Erie...s3	39⅛	1100	do	30¼
4400	do	39⅛	200	do...c	30⅛
400	do...s3	39⅛	300	do...b3	30¼
900	do...c	38⅞	800	Mich. So. & N. I...c	85
4800	do	39⅛	1100	do	85⅛
25	do	41	300	do...c	85⅛
50	do	39⅛	200	do	85¾
400	do...s10	39⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	87¼
500	do...b4	39⅛	400	do...b30	88¼
200	do...b3	39⅛	200	do	87⅜
300	do...b5	39⅛	400	do...c	87¼
600	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
1200	do	124⅛	600	do	102⅜
600	do...b3	124⅛	200	do...c	102¼
1100	do	124⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅝
400	do...c	124⅛	600	do...c	104½
1500	Reading	96⅛	1100	do	104½
500	do...c	96⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	89¼
400	do	96⅛	200	do	89⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.	99⅛	200	do...b3	89½
200	do	99	500	do	89½
200	do	99⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
600	do	98	100	do...c	90⅛
100	do	97⅛	800	do...s3	90

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn.St.6s,new	68⅛	500	T., W. & W.	60
100	Canton Co.	48	200	do	60⅛
300	do	47⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
300	Mariposa Pf.	19	200	do...c	110⅝
200	Pacific Mail	121⅛	400	do	110¾
100	do	121⅛	500	do	110⅞
300	West. U. T.	35⅞	300	do	111
600	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅛	200	do...c	111
1200	N. Y. Cen.	122	500	do	111⅛
800	do	122⅛	1100	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅛
1100	do	122⅛	500	do...b3	84⅛
1200	do...s3	122	500	do	84¼
400	do...c	122⅛	800	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
800	do...b3	122⅛	1200	do...b3	30
200	do...b5	122⅛	1100	do...b20	30¼
200	do...c	122⅛	400	do	30
800	do...b3	122⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	86½
200	do...s3	122⅛	1200	do	86⅝
800	Reading	95⅞	600	do	86¾
1200	do	95⅞	400	do	86⅝
1100	Erie	38⅛	400	do...c	86¾
2800	do	38⅛	300	do...c	86¾
200	do...b3	38⅛	200	do	86⅞
600	do...c	38⅛	600	Clev. & Tol.	101½
300	do...b3	38⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅜
800	Mil. & St. P.	92	800	do...c	103⅜
200	do	92⅛	400	do	103⅞
200	do	93	400	do	104
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	93	600	Chi. & N. W.	88¾
800	do	93¼	200	do...c	88⅝
200	do	93	400	C. & N. W. Pf.	88⅝
300	do	93⅛	300	do	89¼
			200	do...b3	89½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	Tenn.St.6s,new	68⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅛	200	do...b10	112⅛
400	Pacific Mail	122	200	do	112⅛
100	do	121⅛	100	do...b3	112⅛
100	do	122⅛	1200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
400	N. Y. Central	123⅛	62	do	30
500	do	124	300	do...b3	30⅛
1200	do	124⅛	300	do...b3	30⅜
200	do...b3	124⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
1200	Erie	39⅛	800	do	87¼
400	do	39⅛	400	do...b5	87¾
300	Reading	96⅛	600	Clev. & Tol.	102
1500	do	96⅛	600	do	102⅛
200	do...b3	97	1500	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅛
600	do...b3	96⅞	500	Chi., & N. W.	89⅛
200	do...s3	96⅛	300	do	89⅜
600	Tol., W. & W.	62	500	do	89⅜
300	Mil. & St. P.	95⅛	200	do	89½
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	97	100	do	89¾
600	do	97⅛	300	do	89⅛
300	do...b3	97⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
100	do	97⅛	200	do...b3	90⅛
600	Mich. So. & N. I.	85⅛	500	do	90⅛

TUESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 134⅜@⅛@¼@⅛@⅛ ⅌ cent., returning at 3 o'clock P. M., when the Gold Room is formally closed, to 134⅛ ⅌ cent., the last quotation of Monday night. The market showed considerable firmness through the forenoon, and the $300,000 awarded by the Treasury was taken at 134.71 ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was in fair supply, and only a small trifle was at any time paid for its use until to-morrow. The closeness in the Money market and the rather stiffer price of Gold caused the Foreign Exchanges to yield about ⅛ of one ⅌ cent. early in the day, on actual sales, but the quotation on London, 60 days, was the same, 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent., as on Monday afternoon.

Money was in brisk request with the Brokers, and the market, up to 1:30 o'clock was, if anything, sharper than yesterday. This was due, in part, to the further operation of "locking up" Money from the use of the Street, through the Bank of the Commonwealth, which is now about the only conduit through which this obnoxious work is now conducted. Surprise continues to be expressed that the President of the Bank suffers himself to be so used to the derangement of the exchanges and good neighborhood among the Clearing-house Banks, merely to favor a Stock gambling manœuvre of exceedingly questionable decency. Before 2 o'clock the National Bank of Commerce was known to be a liberal lender, to the extent, we believe, of about $1,500,000, and one or two other Banks may have pursued the same liberal course by surrendering part of their 3 ⅌ cent. Legal Tender Certificates at the Treasury Office for plain Greenbacks. Heretofore they have not felt disposed, on a mere temporary change in the Money market, to surrender this reserve, which, besides counting as lawful Money, paid them 3 ⅌ cent. Interest. But seeing the somewhat artificial means resorted to by one or two Stock firms, (we hear only one name mentioned,) to make the market oppressively as well as unnecessarily, stringent, they deem it proper to use as much of the surplus Legal Tender, which they hold over the 25 ⅌ cent. to liabilities, required by the Banking law, as will relieve this exceptional state of things. This surplus on Monday was about $11,000,000. The rates for Money to the Brokers was from 7 to 10 ⅌ cent., the extra interest being indirectly paid in the shape of 7 ⅌ cent. in Gold—equal to nearly 10 ⅌ cent. in currency, as explained yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were weak at the height of the demand for Money, between 12 and 1 o'clock, but became steadier near the close of the day, and finally closed on the basis of 109⅞@110 for 5-20s of 1867, as against 110@110⅛ yesterday afternoon. The Border State Bonds showed more steadiness than yesterday on new Tennessees, for which there was a good demand at 68⅞ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. Gold quiet; Exchange steady; the Public Funds steady; the Railways very unsettled, and prices constantly fluctuating.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110
American Gold Coin	134⅛	134⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅞	55
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66
New-York Central	124	124⅛
Erie Railway	39⅞	40⅛
Reading Railway	95⅞	97
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	105
Northwest Common	89⅞	89⅞
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	90⅝
Michigan Southern	84⅛	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111	112⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	122⅛	123
St. Paul Preferred	98⅞	96
St. Paul Common	98⅛	97⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛	62⅛

The Railway market was exceedingly feverish throughout the day. The fluctuations, as well as the constantly changing temper of the speculation, creating the greatest uncertainty from hour to hour as between a recovery or an increased panic in prices. Our report may be illustrated by the fact that New-York Central sold at 124@124⅛@123@122@123⅛@123⅛@124 ⅌ cent., between 10 A. M. and before 3 o'clock P. M., and the St. Paul Stocks sold down to 91@92, and up to 95@97 ⅌ cent. Reading, 96⅛@95⅞@96⅛@96⅞ ⅌ cent. Erie was relatively less excited than yesterday, sales at 39⅛@38⅞@39⅛ ⅌ cent. The North West Stocks and Rock Island were pressed on sale, though apparently as much for the bear account as for the want of Money on the part of holders.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5 ⅌ c. reg., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	119½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111	6s Currency	98
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108½	Kentucky 6s	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	56
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101½	North Carolina 6s	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	99½	Missouri 6s	90
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	102	California 7s	128
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Connecticut 6s	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	1[illegible]2	Rhode Island 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	142
Manhattan	142	East River	102
Merchants'	125	Nassau	109
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	122½
America	145½	Corn Exchange	131
Phenix	108	Continental	96
North River	108	Marine	155
Fulton	162	Atlantic	101
Commerce	124½	Importers' & Trad's	129
Ocean	111	Park	152
Chatham	145	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101
Bank of N. America	112	Central National	109½
Hanover	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Han. & S. Jo. L. G.	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93⅞	Lack. & West'n. bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	85
Erie 1st M. ext	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	78
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	79
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	102	Chi. R. I. & Pac. 1s.	94⅞
Harlem 1st M.	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 p. c.	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	116½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	96	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d. 1st	94
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90

The additional Bank Dividends, half yearly, announced for the 1st of November, are, by the Mercantile National, 5 ⅌ cent.; Fulton National, 5 ⅌ cent.; Greenwich, 10 ⅌ cent.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 14, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,081,950	Decrease	£540,769
Public deposits	3,838,119	Decrease	1,468,505
Other deposits	20,231,481	Increase	2,209,035
Gov't. securities	15,935,874	Increase	896,158
Other securities	15,822,238	Decrease	231,890
Notes unemployed	9,567,955	Decrease	477,065

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,515,915, being a decrease of £131,997; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,164,250, showing a decrease of £543,692 when compared with the preceding return. This reduction, says the London *Times*, is due chiefly to the disbursement of coin for the dividend, but the movements in connection with the approaching general election likewise seem to have some influence.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,339,694. Included in the exports were 5,401 bales cotton.

There has not been much animation in the Dry Goods line, at private trade, thus far this week, but the fluctuations in prices of desirable fabrics have been unimportant. At auction there has been more activity apparent. Several catalogues were offered to-day, and generally sold at fair average rates, including a very choice offering of dress goods, &c., &c., of the importation of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, which went off quickly, and on the whole, quite satisfactorily. The *Independent* notices the week's business thus:

"Domestic cotton goods have been very quiet, and no material changes since last week are to be noted. The transactions in brown goods have been very limited, and prices remain steady. Bleached shirtings and sheetings are not usually in active demand at this season of the year, and they are less so than usual now; but prices are unchanged. Prints have been reduced about ½c. a yard for Spragues and Dunnells; but new styles adapted to the season maintain full prices, though the demand is but moderate. Woolens of all kinds are inactive, except for very choice styles of overcoatings and fancy cassimeres for City trade. The clothiers have not yet come into the market to make purchases for their next season's business. The sales of blankets and flannels are very limited, and confined mostly to single packages, to make up assortments. Foreign fabrics are in very moderate demand, and importations during the past fortnight have very sensibly decreased. But there is a fair demand for choice styles of Winter goods for the City trade—such as silks, delaines, merinos and millinery articles. The auction rooms have been largely supplied, but the competition has not been lively, though the sales have been well attended. The fall in gold has had an effect to unsettle prices and cause a hesitation among buyers."

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in October, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	42,600	1,037,700	428,100	595,300
1868	25,900	559,900	320,300	213,600
	Increase. 16,700	Dec. 477,800	Dec. 107,800	Dec. 381,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst. inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	239,600	4,621,700	12,830,400	1,843,100
1868	280,500	8,694,300	15,465,800	1,630,700
Inc.	40,900	Inc. 4,072,600	Inc. 2,635,400	Dec. 212,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 855,420 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	176,100	239,600	280,500
Wheat, bushels	3,282,100	4,621,700	8,694,300
Corn, bushels	22,694,800	12,830,400	15,465,800
Barley, bushels	2,128,800	1,843,100	1,630,700
Oats, bushels	7,364,900	5,066,500	8,594,900
Rye, bushels	822,300	517,500	412,800
Malt, bushels	360,000	251,200	360,000

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st inst., in relation to the accounts and signs of wholesale liquor dealers, has been received.

In reply I have to say that the books prescribed in section 45 of act of July 20, 1868, must be kept by all liquor dealers who come within the definition of wholesale liquor dealers. They will not, however, be required to enter in detail any sale of spirits of less quantity than is required by section 57 of said act to be stamped—that is to say, "packages of more than five gallons." Sales of smaller quantities and amounts may be entered each day in the aggregate.

To your question referring to wholesale liquor dealers' signs, required by section 18 of said act, I can only say that the requirement seems to be plain and positive, and there appears to be no way of escape for any liquor dealer who has placed himself within the category of the wholesale liquor dealer, except by paying the penalty. The law makes no distinction between the classes of such dealers, and no power has been conferred on me to make any, or to relieve any person from the plain requirements of the law. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Esq, Collector, Washington, D. C.

Growth of San Francisco.

The real estate assessment of San Francisco City and County for 1868-9, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, foots up a total of......$65,452,965
The assessment for 1867-8 was......57,882,113
Increase during last year......7,570,852
or over 13 per cent.
The taxable value of real estate in same city, assessed for 1859-60, was only......14,172,235
Decrease in nine years......51,280,730

Nothing could illustrate more clearly the wonderful rate at which the metropolis of the Pacific is progressing, than do these figures which show an increase in real estate valuations of over 461 per cent. within a period of nine years. S.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

☞ PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Essex-st., e. s., 163.3 ft. s. of Hester-st., 38.7x100	$43,100
Madison-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23x96	18,740
Sheriff-st., w. s., 60.6 ft. w. of Houston-st., 19.6x60	5,800
Stanton-st., No. 99, 22x75	20,500
4th-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96	17,000
11th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9	8,950
22d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19x74	20,000
24th-st., s. s., 28.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x98.9	8,000
36th-st., n. s., 320.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.6x98.9	6,500
46th-st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5	17,750
49th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	40,000
50th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 35x30x40.9x30	9,000
53d-st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.4	nom.
53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 3 inchesx56.2	nom.
65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	2,000
93d-st., s. e. corner 5th-av., 152.8x100.8	57,500
99th-st. n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	2,400
105th-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.9	1,600
111th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	4,875
113th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	6,300
115th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,500
123d-st., n. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue A	3,000
147th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x190	7,000
147th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x199	7,000
155th-st., s. s., irregular	nom.
Lexington-av., n. w. cor. 62d-st., 82.3x80	24,000
1st-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 114th-st., 25x95	9,500
2d-av., n. e. cor. 111th-st., small gore	200

Leases.

Corlears-st., No. 18, 3½ years, per year	$100
Rivington-st., No. 44, 4 years, per year	950
42d-st., No. 555 West, 2 years and 5 mos., per year	240
6th-av., No. 846, store, &c., 5 years, per year	750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 32x50	$9,000
Broadway and Troy-av., s. e. corner, 195x100	3,500
Broadway, s. s., 195 ft. e. of Troy-av., 182.7x100x178.7x100	3,150
Broadway, s. s., 206.9 ft. w. of Willoughby-av., 75.9x26.7x62.11x11.9x25x15.8x27x101	4,000
Court-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100	3,250
Dean-st. and Paca-av., s. w. cor., 50x100x57x200x117.2x300	nom.
Devoe-st., n. s., 19.1 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 20x75	3,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 64 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 18x55	3,200
Devoe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Olive-st., 25x90; Devoe-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 25x90	3,500
Gerry-st. and Harrison-av., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,400
Grand-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 20x75	10,500
Henry-st., w. s., 160 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 20x88.6	14,500
Hopkins-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x75	2,200
Hopkins-st., s. s., 32 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100	6,000
Lorimer-st., w. s., 66.8 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 33.4x50	2,500
Macdonough-st. and Fulton-av., n. e. corner, 140x61.1x20.8x135.3x10x60	2,000
Oakland-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Oxford-st. and Lafayette-av., n. e. corner, 68x100	50,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 235 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 50x200	25,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Troy-av., 43.3x100x85.4x108.6	4,800
President-st., s. s., 271 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	3,500
Rutledge-st., n. s., 161.2 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	9,000
40th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	500
Alabama-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 50x100	700
Atlantic-av. and Smith-st., n. w. corner, 75x83.9	15,000
Butler-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 75x100; Butler-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100	2,000
Flushing-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	500
Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20.6x72.7x2.11x320x80x340	42,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 76.10 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x76.5x25x77.8	3,000
Throop-av. and Bartlett-st. s. e. corner, 25x95	4,500
Throop-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95	5,550
Ralph-av. and Quincey-st., s. e. cor., 22x100; Quincey-st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 22x100	1,975
7th-av. and 3d-st. s. w. cor., 90x220	125,000
Lots Nos. 8 and 9, S. J. Stewart's map	400
Lot No. 325, Sarah A. Wyckoff's map	475
Same lot	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Clinton.

Johnson-av., w. s., 196 ft. from Clinton-av., 57x200	$2,280

Bloomfield.

Plot of J. A. Davis' property at Watsessing, 4,140 square ft.	$150
Plot of J. A. Davis' property at Watsessing, 13,000 square ft.	1,800

Newark.

James-st., n. s., C. F. Batchelors' property, 25x110	$560

Orange.

Mitchell-st., A. Vennine's property, two lots	$1,900
J. Muns' property, 12 acres, adjoining B. Muns	1,000

South Orange.

Newark to South Orange road, M. McIntee's, 5 1-10 acres	$6,400

City of Hudson.

Garden-st., w. s., 212 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	$2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 191 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 170 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 107 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 128 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 149 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 254 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 129 ft. s. of 11th-st., 21x100	2,000
Garden-st., w. s., 37.6 ft. n. of 8th-st., 17.6x50	2,500
Henry-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Waldo-av., 69x99	3,000
Plot bounded by Erie Railroad and Old Line of Patterson Railroad and John Harris, 4 acres	32,500
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, block O, map Chelsea, 25x100	3,000
Lots Nos. 9, 10, block No. 1, map Chelsea, 25x100	500
Lots Nos. 11, 12, block No. 1, map Chelsea, 25x100	3,000

Bergen.

Brinckerhoff-st., s. s., 192 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 37.6x100	$7,500

North Bergen.

Jefferson-st., w. s., lot No. 25, map of H. Von Glahn, 25x100	$225
Jefferson-st., w. s., lot No. 373, map of H. F. Maackens, 25x100	175

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., lots Nos. 19, 20, block No. 213, Bacot's map of city, 25x100	$8,000
South 7th and Washington sts., s. e. cor., 100x100	16,750

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	43,488
Flour, bbls.	9,824	Malt, bushels	1,200
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	120	Pork, bbls.	19
Cornmeal, bags	341	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	91,955	Lard, pkgs.	9
Corn, bushels	54,325	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	50
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	254
Oats, bushels	48,870	Petroleum, bbls.	3,718

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 44½@45½ for yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in moderate supply and firm in price, though the demand has been somewhat less animated. We quote Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Rip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Rip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at previous figures, including Adamantine at 21c.@24c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@50c., and Patent do., 58c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at steady rates. Rosendale at $1 90 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been less plenty and quoted very firm, on a moderately active inquiry. We quote: Anthracite from yard, at $7@$9, as extremes, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, (in round lots,) $18@$18 50; do Gas Cannel, $14@$14 50; Newcastle Gas, $10 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at uniform rates, including Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. An auction sale of Rio is announced for Wednesday.

COTTON—Has been fairly active and firm to-day, but it closes tamely. Sales, 4,307 bales, (of which 831 bales were to arrive,) including 1,400 bales to spinners, 2,297 bales to shippers, 610 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland Fla.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23½	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Low Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Middling	25½@25¾	25¾@26	26@26¼	26¼@26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,936
Receipts last week	19,767
Receipts preceding week	17,698
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	88,066
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	478,450
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports this week	5,401
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	19,650
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	232,918
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	241,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	143,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	78,500
Exports, same time last year	32,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	118,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	112,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in demand, and held with more firmness as a rule.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, including Live Geese at 75c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue quiet and nominal at $3 15@$3 25 for Canton ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices.

FISH—There has been a better inquiry for most kinds at buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$7 62½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17 50@$21 75; No. 2 do., $14@$19; No. 3 do., $9 75@$11 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 45c.@48c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 12½ ⅌ box; Currants at 11½c.@12½c.; Almonds at 13c.@30c.; Figs at 18c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 11½c.@11¾c.; Dates, 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely dealt in to-day, but under liberal offerings, prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 75; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 30@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 40@$8 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 75
Extra State	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 40@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 30@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 75

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. at $8 25@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 25@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 350 sacks at $7@$10 as extremes for Extras, and $11 75@$12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $5 80@$8 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been more active, but weak in price, at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $6 for Excelsior; and $6 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in better request at $4 20@$4 60 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less actively sought after, opening a little more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 23@$2 45; Red and Amber Western Winter, $2@$2 10; No. 1 Spring, $1 65@$1 70, the latter rate for a small lot; No. 2 Spring, very poor to strictly Prime, $1 50@$1 58½; Amber State, $2 06 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, closing in favor of buyers. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at $1 10@$1 13 for unsound, and $1 13½@$1 14½ for Mixed Western, afloat and in store, closing at $1 13½ for prime, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet, and rather heavy; small lots of State were reported as having been sold at $1 58@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Barley has declined, on a more liberal supply and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 33,000 bushels at $2 18 for Canada East, and $2@$2 05 for two-rowed State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bushels, at $2 30 ⅌ bushel; market heavy. Oats have been fairly active, but quoted lower. Sales have been reported of 107,000 bushels Western at 72½c.@73c., chiefly at 73c. ⅌ bushel.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	Oct. 23, 1868	38,298	1,165,6[illegible]9	385,622
New-Orleans	Oct. 16, 1868	2,524	....	....
Philadelphia	Oct. 16, 1868	1[illegible]3	....	....
Baltimore	Oct. 16, 1868	8	....	....
Boston	Oct. 16, 1868	....	....	....
California	Sept. 16, 1868	....	877,939	....
Other ports	Oct. 16, 1868	....	....	6,615
Total		40,943	2,043,548	392,237
To about same period, 1867		80,301	3,372,464	601,846
To about same period, 1866		21,266	466,048	2,04[illegible],854

To the Continent.

	Flour bbls.	Rye bush.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.
From New-York to Oct. 23, 1868	3,187	....	34,838	....
From other ports to latest dates	50	....	....	....
Total	3,230	....	34,838	....
To about same period, 1867	9,825	182,016	87,746	700
To about same period, 1866	700	....	26,188	....

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue in limited request at 18¾c.@19½c. and 20½c.@21c. respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is very quiet at $87@$88 ⅌ ton.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in rather more request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and firm, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Continues inactive, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 11¾c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in less request, but quoted firm.

LATHS—Have been in demand at $2 90@$3 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair request at $1 75 for Common and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, including Eastern Spruce at $18 50@$22 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sale has been in request and steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb."

METALS—There has been rather more activity in this line, but prices have been somewhat irregular. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22¾c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40 50@$43; No. 2 do., $37@$39; American Forge, $34@$38; Scotch Pig, $41@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$92 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 42½@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 30@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23¾c.@24c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 27c.@27½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 12½@$8, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in light demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@4 c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 62; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING OCT. 26.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil continues very quiet, there being no transactions since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 26, 1868	45,239	67,137	771,497
Same time last year	38,465	82,756	775,344
Exports for the week ending Oct. 26, 1868	....	....	....
Previously	12,859	7,927	574,038
From Jan. 1 to date	12,859	7,927	574,038
Same time last year	21,662	16,750	537,747

Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at $57 50@$63 50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather moderate demand at 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence since our last, 66,000 pieces, including 3,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c.; 14,000 pieces 60x64, 6¾c., to be made; 19,000 pieces 64x64, 7½c., extra; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 7⅜c., extra; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c., common.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again declined severely, on a light business, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 62 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $26 06, regular way; $26 50 for small lots of Old Mess; $27 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed and declining; sales equal to 130 packages, at 12½c.@17c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon rules quiet and nearly nominal; 500 boxes Staffordshire sold at 15c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in more request and quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@18c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quite dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $25@$28 for Old, and $28@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quiet at previous prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @41
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	39 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	37 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	36 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been in light supply and rather more demand, including Carolina at $9 37@$9 87, and Rangoon at $8 87@$9 12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in request, including Turk's Island at 48c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 87½; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but steady at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 17½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quite moderately dealt in, including Honduras Deer, 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 42c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb. Also, Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 32½c.@35c.; Payta, 34c.@35c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacos, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 50c.@55c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile at 18½c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Mace at 97½c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Cassia at 54c.@56c.; Cloves at 30½c.@31c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 21c.@21½c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 265 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue quiet at somewhat irregular prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 10@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 60; Young Hyson at 90c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO.—The dealings have been on a limited scale since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported of 78 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@14c.; and 50 bales Havana at 97½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Lugs, 8c.@9c. for Light Leaf, and 9c.@10c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9½c.@10c. for Light Leaf, and 10½c.@12c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12c. for Light Leaf, and 12½c.@13½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 12½c.@13c. for Light Leaf, and 14c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13½c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 15c.@17c. for Light Leaf, and 17c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. We quote *Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crops; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 5c.@6c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old, and 9c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 15; average lot, 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@31c.; Good Fine, 40c.@85c., all in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 380 bbls., free, at $1 10@$1 12 ⅌ gallon; market heavy.

WOOL—There has been a moderate business transacted since our last; prices have been quoted very firm for desirable lots.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York,

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
½ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	48@52
Common and ¼	48@52
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@48
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@37
Common fleece	24@28
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	31@33
Spring Clip, S	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed, pulled	40@46
Southern limed, pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in this line, and rates have been quoted rather firmer. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 3,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ lb.; 1,600 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tierces Lard at 32s. 6d.; 600 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 6,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp, a vessel, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For Lisbon, a brig, with staves, on private terms.

The students of Amherst College expressed their political preferences the other day by a vote, which stood: For GRANT and COLFAX, 206; for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, 28. The students of Williams College have also voted, as follows: GRANT, 113; SEYMOUR, 33.

Travel on the Plains.

The rapid extension of the Union Pacific and and Central Pacific Railroads has so materially shortened the time and decreased the distance to be traveled by stage, that a large share of the through travel to the Pacific must take this route, while passengers for Utah, Nevada, Montana and Idaho can reach their destination in much shorter time and at less expense than ever before. The Post Office Department having renewed its contract with WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the transportation of the great overland mails, passengers are sure of getting through comfortably and speedily. The same Company also run a line of first-class coaches from the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, to Denver, Central City and Georgetown, Colorado, and from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Helena and Fort Benton, Montana.

The New-Orleans Superintendent of Police having informed the Louisiana Republican State Campaign Committee that there is great danger of collisions between Republican and Democratic clubs when meeting in parade, they have proposed to the Democrats that they select three days in the week for their parades, leaving three days to the Republicans.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania offer to the county, giving in November, the largest per centage of increase over its Democratic vote in October, a banner, with appropriate devices, costing $500.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1868—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR—You will please call a meeting of the Board on Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, at twelve o'clock M., to act on such matters as may come before the Board.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES FEITNER,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JOHN HART,
B. K. MURPHY,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
JAMES THOMPSON,
PETER CULKIN,
WILLIAM LAMB,
EDWARD WELCH,
BERNARD GALLIGAN,
THOMAS F. DALY,
EDWARD BRUCKS,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
JOHN HAMPSON,
GEO. W. IVANS,
BRYAN REILLY.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Kenney, Welch, Henrich, Fay, Brucks, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—21.

Councilman Stacom moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the church on the north side of Thirteenth-street, near and east of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Commissioners of the Eighteenth Ward Market to construct a drain to connect with the sewer in Sixteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Morris Murphy, of number of one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway, to place a large glass frame on the lamp in front of said premises, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of St. Bernard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Public drive, Seventy-fourth-street sewer, Sixth-avenue widening, and Eighth-avenue paving.

Which were laid over.

MOTIONS.

Council Stacom moved that when the Board adjourns the adjournment be till to-morrow, the twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till to-morrow, the twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MALONEY, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President,
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU, near Fulton-st., New-York.—SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President,
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY,

Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Freeman sts.
H. S. TERBELL, Prest., No. 39 Walker-st. T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r, No. 120 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FARRAR & LYON having been dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY C. LYON, the business affairs of said firm will be closed up by me, as surviving partner, at No. 91 South-st. All persons indebted to or having claims against said late firm are requested to call at once for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.
CHARLES FARRAR.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ST. CROIX, DANISH WEST INDIES.—Mrs. A. Dunlop can accommodate at her house one or two families, and two or more single gentlemen; situation very desirable; accommodations excellent; terms reasonable. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing S. H., United States Branch Post Office, Station E., No. 294 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $3,000 to manage a branch house in Philadelphia for a manufacturing Company; office and storage furnished; salary and per centage paid. Apply to First National Chemical Company, No. 31 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

USE EARL'S WATER-PROOF LEATHER PRESERVER—the best article in the world. City and country stores supplied at McDOWELL & DICKINSON'S, No. 287 Washington-st., corner Chambers-st., New-York. Factory, No. 29 Attorney-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples for sale, packed expressly for presents; fruit very fine this year. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus.

TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE PEW IN THE MADISON-square Presbyterian Church. Address Box No. 1,797 Post Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION in the English and French languages and literature, Spanish, the rudiments of Italian and German, vocal and instrumental music, &c., desires a position as governess or companion; references exchanged. Address Miss M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING RESIDED FIFTEEN YEARS in Europe, wishes to teach music, French, Italian and drawing, in families in New-York or places accessible to the City; best references given. Address F. A., Post Office Box No. 3,328, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway: Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE CLASS FOR FIFTEEN BOYS, No. 23 Union-square.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av.; Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL, Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st. The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping. The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 171 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS. The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal. Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York. Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn.—Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Principal.—The estate consists of a large stone house and nineteen acres of land. It is pleasantly diversified, and well ornamented with evergreen, deciduous and fruit trees. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term will begin on the 1st of November next.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 138 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR three or four children, with an experienced lady, one hour and a half from the City. Address M. C. W., Upper Piermont, N. Y.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRING PARTICular instruction, or three misses, will be received in a home boarding-school at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80; gold; return tickets, $140, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.....BOCAGE...SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
NAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Chief.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

and every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31 EUROPA.....Nov. 21
BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 IOWA.....Nov. 28
HIBERNIA.....Nov. 14 COLUMBIA.....Dec. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Oct. 29 TARIFA.....Nov. 12
PALMYRA.....Nov. 5 SIBERIA.....Nov. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Steamer leaving Nov. — connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship

PERIT,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. H. SOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and sail as follows: Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
ARIZONA, Capt. PARKER, Nov. 20,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Nov. 12.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

VIA

FERNANDINA ROUTE,

EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading to Mobile. Insurance guaranteed at 1/2 per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior. No lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Nov. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing twice every day. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $50; currency. For freight or passage apply to ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. RYDER, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMER.

Of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama.

Steamer ARIZONA sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MARION will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, and HUNTSVILLE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $30.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having State-rooms.

KRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. H. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Trains leave Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Secure tickets and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 21st,	7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st,	11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 22d,	8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d,	12 M.
Friday, 23d,	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d,	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th,	1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th,	12 M.
Tuesday, 27th,	2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th,	2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th,	2 P. M.	Friday, 30th,	2 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers Mary Powell and Traveller leave New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, the trains of this Company will leave Jersey City for Piermont by the Pavonia Ferry, from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York, as follows, (Sundays excepted:

Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Saturdays only at 12 midnight.

The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the foot of the Morris and Essex Railroad company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at west rate and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,

Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car through every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:20 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) for Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at the Company's Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 4:25, 4:55, 6:35 and 6:50 P. M. The 8:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MILLINERY.

THE DEMOLITIONS WHICH OVERTHROW and transform the most beautiful quarters of Paris, nevertheless spare some well-known houses, among which stands in the first rank the Maison de Mme. LAURE, which is still at the old address, No. 1 Boulevard des Capucines. By appointment Mme. LAURE is supplier to Foreign Courts and to the highest Parisian aristocracy. Mme. LAURE thinks it her duty to make known that she has not removed, and is as hitherto at the disposal of her high and elegant connections.

LADIES' BONNETS, FURS AND CHILDREN'S Hats at reduced prices this day. Children's Hats, Theatre Bonnets, Bridal Bonnets and Veils. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 72 32d-av., corner of 125th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday (next.) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Lexington-av. and 46th-st., having a new house, newly and handsomely furnished, would like to take a single gentleman to board. None but those who can appreciate a good table, and are willing to pay for it, need apply. Unexceptionable references required. Address O. P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find unusually pleasant rooms in the house of a private family residing in their own house, in the most eligible part of Brooklyn, near three lines of cars to Fulton Ferry; first-class references exchanged; preference given to permanent parties. Address, for one week, Mrs. A. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARLOR AND BEDroom for gentleman and wife; location between 6th and 8d avs. and 42d and 46th sts.; in a private family or where there are but few boarders, from about Nov. 15; price, including fire and gas, not to exceed $32 per week; first-class cooking and attendance required. Address R. C., Box No. 4,499 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS CORner house, four-story, stone front, on Lexington-av., near 55th-st., is desirous of letting her parlor, second and third floors, to one or more families, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Address Mrs. TOWNSEND, Post Office Box No. 939, New-York.

BOARD WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife of quiet habits, in a private family; dinner in the middle of the day preferred; location between Lexington and Sixth avs. and 40th and 50th sts. Address, naming terms, which must be reasonable, S., Box No. 3,070 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY, THREE adults and three children, (girls, under 7 years of age,) also nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; below 20th-st. and between 4th and 8th avs. preferred; references unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, F. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, with a family, can accommodate two sewing girls who work out by the day, either with boarding or lodging; will find a comfortable home. Call at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor, back room.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with fire, and board for two, only $22, one for $16, hall-room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, and child of three years, nurse and infant; between 23d and 29th sts. and 2d and 9th avs.; terms must be moderate. Direct, stating terms and location, to A. C. H., station A.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, FOR THE month, in a private family, above 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $15 a week; best references given and required. Address MOORE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A FIRST-class four-story stone-front house, between Broadway and 4th-av., will let, with private table, one floor with parlor; no other boarders; references exchanged. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER by a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, with terms, monthly, and location, A. A., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A comfortable room and full or partial board, in a good location; private family preferred. Address, giving terms and location, SHIPPING, Box No. 772 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN wife and son, 11 years old; a parlor, with Plimpton bed and bedroom adjoining, required; must be within a block of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 550 New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.— Handsomely-furnished, well-located sunny rooms; house and accommodation first-class; small private family; prices moderate; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS FOR gentleman and daughter, in a pleasant locality, with early dinner; for time season, or longer if agreeable. Address B. W. E., Station D, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE NINTH WARD, in an American private family, by a young gentleman; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST., TO LET—COMfortable, well-furnished rooms, with large closets, bath-room attached, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A SECond floor of three rooms, separate or together; not three minutes' walk from three ferries; house first-class. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman, or gentleman and wife desiring first-class accommodations, where there are no boarders. No. 68 Orange-st.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES TO GIVE lessons in French, English, and rudiments of music in exchange for board. Address Q. K. V., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

NO. 112 WEST 4TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished back parlor, with exclusive bath, to let to two or more gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Furnished rooms to let, with first-class board: also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family; central location desired; references undoubted. Address A. W., Box No. 1,512 Post Office.

NO. 237TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, with or without private table; location Union-square; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.)—To let, with board, a suite of rooms, third floor front; also rooms for single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR below 28th-st.—Two large furnished rooms and one bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen only; location very desirable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 215 East 42d-st.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms if required, can be obtained in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOME basement, suitable for a doctor's office, and two third-story rooms, without board; terms, $30 per week. Address C. E., Station D.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite, suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; house and location desirable.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a house with modern convenience can apply at No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., family private.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., OVERLOOKING MADISON-SQUARE.—To let, a handsomely furnished suite of parlors, (first floor,) without board; bath, &c.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a private family. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, T., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND WELL-FURnished rooms for gentlemen; family private. No. 246 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, ALL CONvenience, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SMALL furnished room in a private family, heated by register. Address R. F. R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 8TH-AV. —Handsome front rooms on second and fourth floors, southern exposure, with first-class board.

NO. 13 WEST 4TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from Broadway.—Neatly-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor of a double house, with board, at Miss BAXTER'S, No. 53 West 18th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., entire third floor to let, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— Handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms 2d-story front floor; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND story, handsomely furnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND elegantly-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM on the second floor to let, with board, at No. 58, old number, East 35th-st., one door from Park-av.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, a large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, parlor and bedroom; also, large back room; location desirable. W. B., No. 138 Liberty-st.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A SUIT OF ROOMS on second floor, front, to rent with board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

At C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

several second-hand carriages for sale at GREAT BARGAINS.

HARNESS ALL STYLES.

50 sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGons to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.

This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.

Call at the factory, No. 65 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRIAGES AND HARness, all first-class separate or together; Lawrence coupe, nearly new, and coupe rockaway, or horse will be let for his keep. Family having left the City, will be sold reasonable. Apply at THORNE'S stable, No. 105 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands high, very stylish, sound and kind. Also, carriage, phaeton and buggy, and double and single harness, with saddles and bridles for gentleman and ladies. Apply at GOODWIN STABLES, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND four second-hand express wagons, one two-seat wagon with top, one sulky, one four-wheel doctor's wagon, two light business wagons, one top and no top road wagon, one coal and brick cart and harness, at No. 226 Spring-st., corner Clarke.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15.3 hands high, very gentle and reliable for family use. The property of a private gentleman having no further use for them. Inquire at J. S. Seldin's stable, No. 209 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE BAY HORSES, 16 to 16¼ hands high, 6 to 7 years old, fit for coal cart, truck, or any heavy work; one large bay horse, wants eye, warranted, at No. 228 Delancey-st.

WANTED—A STYLISH SECOND-HAND phaeton in good order to seat six persons; also second-hand harness to match. Address J. R. LEE, No. 237 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN SUPERIOR WORK horses, just from the country, from 6 to 8 years old, suitable for all purposes, at No. 96 Mercer-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &

THE CAMPAIGN.

Address of the National Republican Committee.

The Republican National Committee has issued the following address:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 3d of November you are to register a decision at the ballot-box which will control the Government for four years and affect the destinies of the country for all time.

The Democratic Party, entering into the campaign with practical Repudiation on its banner, and a determination to reopen the whole question of reconstruction by declaring all the acts relating thereto void, has met signal defeat in the States holding elections in October. Aroused by the positive condemnation of its policy it now seeks to change its candidates and to deny its purposes as declared in its platform. Be not deceived. The men who met in New-York on the 4th of July knew what they intended to do if they could carry the election. To inspire their followers in the South and their friends and sympathizers at the North, they published their purpose to the world.

On this declaration they went into the canvass, and although they have tried to explain away its full meaning, they never denied it until beaten at the polls. No change of candidates can change their purpose. They mean to take from an enfranchised race its only safeguard—the ballot; they mean to repudiate the national debt, incurred at a time of the greatest danger to the nation, or at best to pay it in a manner which will tarnish the national credit and make the Great Republic a shame to honest men, and a by-word in the financial circles of the world.

The Presidential candidate of the Democracy declares that his purpose will be to hold Congress "in check" for four years to come, as ANDREW JOHNSON has for four years past, and thus to stand in his position.

Fellow citizens—The country wants peace. It has had enough of opposition from the Executive to the Legislative Department. The people elect both, and mean to have harmony and good will between them. The loss of the States holding elections in October has shown the Democratic leaders that they can hope to carry no Northern State. In desperation they call upon the people to come to the rescue. They place Mr. SEYMOUR on the stump, and meditate the withdrawal of Mr. BLAIR, who has too openly and boldly proclaimed their true aims and purposes, and tardily say that they mean peace and obedience to the laws. But the spirit that really animates them may be seen in attempts to carry elections by hand on a gigantic scale at the North, and by intimidation, violence and murder in the South. We appeal to the people who have stood by the Union in its darkest hours, whose faith has never faltered, who have never believed in the word "failure," or that those who stimulated rebellion are proper persons to administer the Government they sought to destroy; and we ask them to rally once more, and by an overwhelming majority show the Democratic Party and the world that there is no hope for the "lost cause." No one doubts the patriotism of Gen. GRANT. He has already announced his desire for peace. This is no idle word. His election will be the guaranty of harmony in the different departments of the Government; of energy and economy in its administration; of safety in person and property to the citizen everywhere, and of boundless prosperity following in the train of peace.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27—1:20 P. M.

American securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼ quiet.
Erie Railway Shares	28
Illinois Central Railway Shares	97

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm, but not quotably higher. The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening, and will not exceed 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Lard 69s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Tallow, 53s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Cotton closed last night at 127f. ₱ cwt. for Low Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	97
Erie Railway Shares	28¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

United States Five-twenty Bonds weak at 78¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 27—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm. The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimate, footing up 18,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed at 37s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Other quotations unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Turpentine has advanced 6d.: was quoted at the close at 25s. 6d. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27—5 P. M.

Tallow has advanced 6d., closing at 53s. 6d. Sugar, Linseed and Oils unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Petroleum firm; Standard White, 53f.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Bourse firm; Rentes 70f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 27—5 P. M.

Oats closed firmer. Linseed Cakes firmer at £11 15s.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Cotton—Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 140f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 128f.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

SUGAR—The market is buoyant; market favors sellers, and there is a large speculative inquiry. EXCHANGE—On London, 15½@16½ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, in currency, 19@18 ₱ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 4@5 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 7 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Exchange on New-York firm, with a light supply; prices unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $4 75@$8 25. WHEAT steady but more quiet at $1 20@$1 26 for No. 1, and $1 17@$1 18 for No. 2; in the afternoon at $1 15½. CORN—No. 1 in good demand at a decline of ¼c.@⅛c.; sales at 81¼c.@81c.; No. 2 quiet at 80c.@81c.; Rejected declined 2c.; sales at 76c.@78½c. OATS in fair demand for shipping at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 43¼c.@43¾c. RYE quiet and firmer at $1 1½ for No. 1; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 2; Rejected, $1. BARLEY in fair demand at an advance of 6c.@7c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 66@$1 67; round lots sold at $1 60, seller all the month. Free WHISKY nominal at $1 1 .] PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $28@$29; Dry Salted Shoulders steady at 10c. Sugar-pickled HAMS, 13c. Plain MESS BEEF quiet at $14. LARD, 16c.@16½c. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; Common to Good Cows, $3 50@$4 50; Fair to Medium Steers, $5@$5 50; Good to strictly choice shipping Beeves, $6@$7. LIVE HOGS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS quiet but less firm. RECEIPTS to-day—12,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 174,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

TOBACCO dull and heavy; Lugs, $7 75@$9; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$12 50; Black Wrappers, $14@$18; Medium and Bright Leaf, $14@$20. COTTON, 22c.@22½c. FLOUR in improved demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT heavy at yesterday's decline; Prime and Choice Fall, $1 60@$2; Fancy Red and White, $2 05@$2 20. CORN firm at $1 04@$1 10, the latter for Choice White. OATS dull at 47½c.@52c. BARLEY dull at $1 85@$2 35 for strictly Prime and Fancy Spring. RYE heavy at $1 16@$1 18. MESS PORK, $30 75@$31. BACON quiet at 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18½c. LARD—Only a small business; choice tierce, 18½c. WHISKY demoralized at 9c.@10c. bid, add 12c.@15c. asked. CATTLE—Low grades are plenty and dull at a range of $2 50@$6 50. LIVE HOGS—The supply exceeds the demand; the range was from $6@$7 75. RECEIPTS to-day—4,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 6,500 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR is in good demand and the market is unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White, and $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 800 bushels of Choice White Canada at $2 35, and 15,000 bushels do. in bond on private terms, but known to be under $1 70. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois offered at $1 05, without buyers. OATS nominal. BARLEY quiet; Up-Lake Canada held at $2 19@$2 20, and Bay Quinte $2 30, without sales. CORN MEAL, $2 56 ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28, and Middlings, $36 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13c.; Rye, 14c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—186,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Barley, 5,600 bushels Rye and 2,000,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—625 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 10,300 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,700 bushels Barley, 6,800 bushels Peas and 395,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

RECEIPTS — Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 25,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 20c.; Corn, 17½c.; Oats, 12c. to New-York. FLOUR dull; sales 3,000 bbls. Western Spring at $8@$8 50, and 100 bbls. Spring City Ground at $7 50. RYE nominal at $7 25. WHEAT dull; buyers offer $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee, held about $1 32; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 43; small lots No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. CORN dull; sales 38,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1. OATS quiet; shade better; sales 50,000 bushels Western at 58c.@59c., and 40,000 bushels to arrive at 57½c. Rye offered at $1 30; no buyers. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN—Old scarce, and held at 98c.@$1; New, 55c.@56c. OATS quiet, at 55c.@60c. for No. 1 and Choice. RYE dull and drooping; sales of No. 1 at $1 30. BARLEY unsettled; Spring, $2 30@$2 40 for Prime State and Canada Spring. COTTON easier; Middling, 23½c.@24c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY heavy at $1 10. There is no MESS PORK or LARD in the market, in consequence of which prices are nominal. Small sales of Prime Old Lard at 16½c.@16¾c. No BULK MEATS offering, excepting a lot of Clear Sides, at 16¾c. for loose. BACON held at 13c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17½c. for Clear Sides. Gold, 134. Exchange firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 8,100 bales; receipts, 4,315 bales; exports, 1,673 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; high grades dull; Superfine, $7 12@$7 25; Choice, $9 25@$13. CORN—Light supply; New Western, 95c.@98c.; Old, $1 07½@$1 10. OATS dull and lower at 60c. BRAN unchanged. HAY scarce at $30. PORK firm; stock light; sales at $32 50. BACON—Only a jobbing trade; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD—Only a jobbing trade doing; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans, 26¼c.@26½c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 29½c. FLOUR better; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$9 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 25. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $1 75@$2; Amber, $2 10. RYE—Sales, in lots, at $1 65. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 25; Mixed Western, $1 23. OATS steady at 74c.@76c. for Pennsylvania and Western; 60c.@70c. for Southern. WHISKY lower; sales at $1 20 for free. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT—White declined 1c.; Spring declined 5c.; Amber advanced 1c.; sales of White Michigan at $1 84; Amber at $1 75@$1 78; No. 1 Red, $1 78. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at 88c.@89c. Rejected at 45c. RYE dull and nominally lower. BARLEY quiet. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—5,350 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 49 hhds. at full rates, including Hart County New Leaf at $16 25. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 25. COTTON, 23c. WHEAT, $1 75@$2. CORN, old, 95c.; New, 55c., in bulk. OATS, 55c. MESS PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c., packed. LARD, in tierces, 18c.@18½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 12.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,550 head; last week's prices are well supported and sales quicker; Extra, $13@$13 50; First Quality, $12@$12 50; Second Quality, $10 50@$11 50; Third Quality, $7@$10. SHEEP—Receipts 13,715 head; a full supply, and prices well maintained; sales at 2½c.@6c. ₱ lb. SPRING LAMBS, $2 50@$4 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday Oct. 27.

Sales of SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 40c. RESINS active; Strained, $1 65; Strained and No. 2 Mixed, $1 70; No. 2, $1 80; Extra No. 2, $1 90; Low No. 1, $2; No. 1, $3 25@$4 37½. CRUDE TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $1 27 for No. 1. in store, and $1 16 for No. 2. CORN quiet at 94c. OATS quiet at 46c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The receipts of BARLEY are small, and no sales are reported. The Oswego market is heavy and dull; buyers here hold back.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON steady; sales, 1,059 bales; Middlings, 24¼c.; receipts, 1,575 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,471 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON market very active and firmer; sales 915 bales; receipts, 755 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON market easier; sales, 500 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; exports, 837 bales; receipts, 1,322 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 134⅜.

[Advertisement.]

One Cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL SEASON HAS OPENED BRILLIANTLY.—Fashion is gayer than ever before, and the hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., were never so recherche as now. To give a proper finish and an air distingue to a metropolitan gentleman's costume, a KNOX hat is absolutely requisite.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
China	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	Oct. 29	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	Oct. 31	New-York	London
Caledonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Oct. 31	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	Oct. 29	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via Liverpool*, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:15 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Mrs. McKelvary, J. Pieper, W. Maloney, John Grimball, J. Campbell, J. M. Kirk, Mrs. Coffin and 2 children, A. S. Robbins and lady, Miss M. Darp, Mr. Coates, John Smith, Miss Maggie Connell, Miss Jenny St. Clair, George Henry Johnson, Mrs. Costa and 2 children, Jno. Farrell, Alonzo Levy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 27 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets.... 3 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 06 | Gov. Island. 5 57 | Hell Gate.... 7 19

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Falmouth via Philadelphia, R. Koop & Co.; Maria Moses, (Br.,) Antwerp via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Royal Arch, Hawkins, Cette, A. Abbott; Edie Waters, Poison, Demerara, C. H. Solomon & Co.; Valiant, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Jesse Jones, (Br.,) Mardenburg, Bassaire, Jones & Lough; Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; Early Bird, Rogers, Key West, Goodspeed & White; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; T. Bodine, Bunce, Wareham, C. M. Barlow.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Oct. 14, via Southampton 16th, with mdse and 850 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 45 3, lon. 54 50, passed bark Bequest, (Br.,) bound N. 26th, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 26, passed a steamer of the National line bound E. The H. had strong westerly gales up to Cape Race, and from thence had fine weather.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Oct. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 26, lat. 41 29, lon 65 26, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Oct. 25, off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Pioneer, bound S.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to James Hand.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Simla, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Porter, Bombay, July 10, with mdse. to Salter & Livermore. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 26; crossed the equator Sept. 23, in lon. 28. Has had light variable winds most of the passage.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Aylward, Liverpool, 38 ds., with mdse to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 20 ds., during which carried away fore-topsail yard and split sails.

Bark Jennie Ellingwood, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Hamburg, 53 ds., with mdse. to Edye & Brock; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.; was detained 8 ds. in the River Elbe by heavy westerly gales; had also strong westerly winds the first part of the passage; Oct. 16, lat. 36 40, lon. 61 50, passed a schooner steering E., showing a white flag, with red ball in centre.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, Savannah, 11 ds., with lumber and timber to James E. Ward & Co.; has had strong N. E. winds during most of the passage.

Brig Matron, Megathlin, Swan Island 40 ds, via Key West and Hampton Roads, with guano for Weymouth, Mass. Put in this port on account of head winds.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, Boston 6 ds., in ballast. Is bound to Philadelphia; put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, Glace Bay 6 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Brig Rio, (Br.,) Johnson, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Champion, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Williams, Curacao 19 ds., with wood and fustic to Dovale & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the greater part of the passage, and was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; sprung mainmast and foretopmast, and is leaking badly.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) Diggins, Caibarien 15 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds during the whole passage, and was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Emma, Anthony, Georgetown, S. C., 16 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds.

Schr. J. H. Miller, Wallace, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Rodman, Philadelphia, for Fall River.
Schr. S. B. Nelson, Baker, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. De Soto, Maxwell, Port Johnson, for Newport.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Port Johnson, for Middletown.
Schr. Louisa Baker, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.
Schr. M. Munson, Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.
Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.
Schr. M. C. Ingersoll, Fowler, Newburg, for Stonington.
Schr. Sea Nymph, Conlan, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Beers, Jacksonville 16 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has had N. E. winds almost the entire passage.
Schr. Edward A. Kidder, Berry, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr. Mary Ella, Thomas, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Menewa, Disosway, Baltimore, for New Haven.
Schr. Nettie W. Benedick, Ellis, Baltimore, for Norwich.
Schr. L. B. Scull, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Bulong, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Cowperthwaite, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Edward Wooten, Davis, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria Lunt, Rankin, Bangor via Providence.
Schr. E. & B. Small, Small, Machias via Providence.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Edward S. Tyler, Brown, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Native, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Georgia Todd, Davis, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.
Schr. Anna Gills, Clark, Calais, with lumber to master.
Schr. H. P. Cushing, Warren, Surry, Me., via Providence.
Schr. Andrew Stewart, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Reno, Snow, Newport.
Schr. David Currie, Reed, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Herschel, Chamberlain, Alexandria for Hoboken.
Schr. James H. Hoyt, Raby, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Walling, Virginia.
Schr. Clara, Barrett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Snow Flake, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Hesden, Virginia.
Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Willets, Virginia.
Schr. George E. Conover, Robinson, Albany for Philadelphia.
Schr. Annie Walker, Cornell, Albany for Bridgeport.
Schr. William, Hodgden, Philadelphia for Cohasset.
Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Philadelphia for Norwich.
Schr. Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Philadelphia for Dighton.
Schr. Maria Hallett, Patton, Philadelphia for Boston.
Sch. Sarah Perkins, Ward, Philadelphia for Stonington.
Schr. Keystone, Leighton, Philadelphia for Mystic.
Schr. J. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, for Providence.
Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Keene, St. Stephen's, N. B., 5 ds., with lath to G. Boardman.
Schr. Helen G. King, Marshall, St. Stephen's, N. B., 4 ds., with lath to G. Boardman.
Schr. Charlie & Willie, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. J. Tinker, Stanton, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.
Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Alexandria, for Hoboken.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. C. H. Spofford, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. J. H. Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.
Schr. S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Mary Farrow, Condon, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Glen Wood, Lawrence, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.
Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Matilda, Jenks, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. Robinson, Wright, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chase, Jones, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Hydrangea, Sturges, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. A. Toiles, Day, Norwich.
Schr. Gertrude, Racken, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Hill, Providence.
Schr. Golden Rule, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. Thomas Cahill, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Capitol, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Change, Willis, Providence.
Schr. Lebannah, Wall, Providence.
Schr. Tempest, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Norfolk.
Schr. Thomas G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Lavinia, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Montevieu, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Torbell, Virginia.
Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Wave, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.
Schr. Isabel, Jones, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Haze, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Martha P. King, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Trephing, Bridgeport.
Schr. John B., Watts, South Amboy, for Lynn.
Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. R. Mason, Martling, Virginia, for New-Bedford.
Schr. W. H. Kensel, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. Wm. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Saratoga, for Richmond; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; barks Daniel Webster, from Malaga; Warren Ordway, from Stockholm; brig Eugonia, from New-York; schr. Leonesa, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27—Passed up for Norfolk, U. S. steamer Contoocook; brig Lizzie Daniels. Sld. U. S. steamer Yantic, for Aspinwall.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27—Arr. steamships Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; Montgomery, from New-York. Cld. steamship Cleopatra, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Pelican, from New-York, via Cape Horn; R. S. Ely, from Hong Kong; Yosemite, from Liverpool; whaleship Carib, from the Arctic, with 100 bbls. oil and 1,100 lbs. bone. Spoke Sept. 1, ship Lydia, with 1 whale, John Carver, with 5; 5th, ship Eagle, Honolulu, with 1 whale; 8th, Vineyard, with 8; 10th, Hawaii, with 5, Florida, with 8, St. George, with 2; 11th, Monticello, with 2; Onward, with 10; Cornelius Howland, with 8; Amos Honks, with 5; Reindeer, with 12; 12th, Progress, with 5; California, with 5; Active, with 7; Oreole, with 4; 17th, Keyhole, with 9; Julia, with 13; Massachusetts, of New-Bedford, with 3; Massachusetts, of San Francisco, with 8; Josephine, with 14; Hatch bnow, with 8; Gen. Scott, with 5; Three Brothers, with 12; Ohio, with 8; James Allen, with 5; Count Bismarck, with 3; Concordia, with 3.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—bark, from Gottenburg for Boston, Oct. 20, off Cape Sable.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 27—The steamer Teutonia arrived here to-day, from New-York, on her way to Hamburg.

The steamer Morro Castle arrived this morning, and the steamer Alabama sailed for New-York.

At Curacao, Oct. 7, brigs Bride, (Br.,) Mary Stewart, (Br.,) and La Oreole, (Dutch,) for New-York, to sail in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27—1 A. M.—The steamship City of London, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday, (26th.)

The steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived at this port at 8¼ o'clock last evening, (26th.)

BREST, Oct. 27.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New-York, arrived here yesterday evening. (26th.)

[This sets at rest the silly story of the loss of this steamship.—ED.]

$50,000,000.

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.
TO DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS,
JUDGES, BUCHU DEALERS and MILLIONAIRES.

We offer to bet a PATENT SWING CRADLE that either SEYMOUR or GRANT will be our next President, PROVIDENCE WILLING; and a further bet of a fine ROSEWOOD

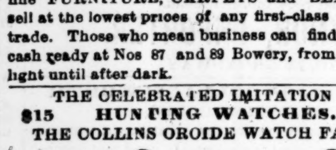
COFFIN,

that neither JUDGE BUCHU or MILLIONAIRE would pay a bet if lost; and a further bet of

$50,000,000 CASH,

that DEGRAAF & TAYLOR keep the largest stock of fine FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING, and sell at the lowest prices of any first-class house in the trade. Those who mean business can find us with the cash ready at Nos 87 and 89 Bowery, from before daylight until after dark.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20.
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



CASES of the COLLINS METAL Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no Agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., New-York City, opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

GAS FIXTURES.

A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of

CLOCKS

in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and pleasant strike, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TRIGGE, No. 706 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st and Astor-place.

NEW STORE.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
LATEST NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

DON'T GET CHEATED, LOOK OUT.—Get pint bottles, in white wrappers—$1—WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for it cures catarrh. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT cures pain, all kinds, and heals all sores without stain or smart. Test it free at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

SOMETHING NEW!

PRICES—FORKS, DESSERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE," AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST. TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., A1, XII."

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER, AND A NEW BAKING-DISH THAT WILL NOT BREAK, AND IS BEAUTIFUL AND CLEAN WHEN READY FOR THE TABLE, BOTH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE OLD STYLE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WHOSE SILVER-PLATED WARE IS FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
NO. 731 BROADWAY, (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE,) NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$15.
$18.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$18.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$25.
$28.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$28.
$30.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$30.
$35.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$35.
$40.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$5.
$8.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$8.
$10.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$15.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices ranging from $6 to $50.

OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.

Rules and Price List sent free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.

REDFIELD & RICE,

NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

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PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
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THE NEW AND FAVORITE RESORT FOR THE LITERATI AND LOVERS OF ART.
LATEST PUBLICATIONS OF THE DAY.

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English Past and Present, by Archbishop Trench	1 50
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Appleton's Illustrated Almanac, 1869	30
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Smiles' Life of the Stephensons	3 00
Barnes' Notes on the Psalms	1 50
Nordhoff's Cape Cod and All Along Shore	1 50
Bulwer's Prose Works, 2 vols	3 50
Woman's Kingdom, by author of "John Halifax"	1 00
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The new and cheap editions of Dickens' Works, Marryat's Works, and the Waverley Novels.
All for sale at Publishers' prices, by
H. W. DERBY, No. 680 Broadway.

. The finest public Art Gallery in the City, open at all times, on FREE EXHIBITION. Purchasers to the amount of $5 will be entitled to a certificate in the distribution of the same, the value of which is ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Established 1797.

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NO. 686 BROADWAY.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.
All goods warranted.

A BEAUTIFUL MURDERESS!—SEE NOVEMBER number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for portrait and description. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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WINTER GOODS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

READ NOVEMBER NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for directions "How to Judge Human Character." Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

TO THE RUPTURED!

BEWARE

Of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person, who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country! No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.
MARSH & CO.,
No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

RADICAL CURES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

S. N. MARSH, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to another of your remarkable cures of Hernia. Having been afflicted with this disease for seven years before I saw you, and having worn in the time six different kinds of trusses, and having been nearly murdered by them, I was prevailed upon to try your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," by wearing which I am happy to inform you that I am at last a sound man again. I must also testify to the remarkable comfort and ease that I experienced while wearing the same, never having the least pain or trouble with it. Hoping that others who are afflicted will call on you and be cured, and with many thanks for your kindness and attention while under your care, I remain yours very truly,
L. B. STONE,
Of firm Stead, Stone & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17, 1868.

Dr. S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that your treatment of my case of Hernia and Hydrocele combined has proved successful. More than a year ago I learned through Prof. Willard Parker, of your City, of your successful treatment of such cases, and on application to you, was supplied with your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," which was fitted to the parts, and has been worn strictly according to your directions for about one year. I am now happy to say that I consider myself sound and well, there being no appearance of the difficulty left. Earnestly recommending your Truss and treatment to all in need of such aid,
I am very truly,
Your obt. servt.,
JAS. C. GORDON,
Providence, R. I.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1868.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

The Truss you fitted me with has effected a radical cure of hernia.
WM. MILHOUS, M. D.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

Please send me a Truss as per measures. It gives me pleasure to state that Radical Cures have been effected in every case in my care for many years by the application of your Truss. Yours truly,
JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.
CARROLTON, Ky., Feb. 6, 1868.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1868.

Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:

Among the many interesting cases of cure by the use of your trusses sold by me, is that of Mr. Simon Cohen, of Spraker's Basin, N. Y. Mr. Cohen's was a case of sciotal hernia; he was drawn to serve in the army at the first draft in this district, but was immediately discharged when the attention of the examining surgeon was called to the rupture. Soon after, I applied one of your trusses, and at a subsequent enrollment, the following year, Mr. Cohen was held by the same surgeon, he, after a very thorough examination, declaring the rupture cured. A younger brother of Mr. Cohen's was cured of a similar rupture the same year, and by the same kind of truss, and was also held by the surgeon, after a most rigid examination.

From my experience with your truss, you may be assured that I have no longer any disposition to experiment with, applying or selling any other.

Yours, most truly,
JOHN H. STAFFORD, M. D.
Graduate of New-York University.

Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES,
Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A competent female to wait upon ladies.

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES.

Overwhelming Evidence of the Superiority OF

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES

The Sanborn Patent Steam Fire-Proof Safe achieved a most triumphant success in the Great Trial of Fire-Proof Safes at Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, the 22d instant. Business men who are interested, and have a right to know what Safes afford the greatest security, are particularly invited to examine the report of the Committee, composed of officials from the Departments at Washington and influential business men of Baltimore and New York.

American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Co.,
300 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

MARRIAGE vs. CELIBACY—THE ARGUMENTS "pro and con." Which is the better woman? Eyes, Blue or Black? in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November. 30 cents: $3 a year.

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ON THE SMALL PROFIT PLAN.
HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
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SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

KEY TO AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE INSURANCE Chart for 1868.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by J. B. ECCLESINE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

ABSTRACTS OF CHARTER AND BY-LAW PROVISIONS AS TO "PROFITS," INTEREST ON CAPITAL, &c.

MUTUAL, MIXED AND STOCK COMPANIES.

"The subject of the proper share of Life Insurance Surplus which should be apportioned to Stockholders, is exciting public attention, and might as well now as ever be thoroughly sifted and criticised, thereby eliminating from the friction of conflicting interests such just rules of equity (*juste milieu*) as will be approved by the general public, and by the mass of Stock and Policy-holders."—*Barnes' Ninth Annual Report, 1868, page 79.*

THE PRINCIPAL PURELY-MUTUAL COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALL PROFITS PAID TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

"The object of these Societies is to retain among the members themselves the whole benefits arising from their premiums. It is plain that, by this method alone, the public can derive the entire advantages which the present knowledge of the science of Life Assurance can confer. That knowledge enables men of integrity and intelligence to give the community every profit which can possibly arise from Life Assurance. If any cavil can be made about the rate of premiums, none can be possibly made about the just appropriation of the accumulations, until it can be proved that it is more beneficial for the assured to take a part, rather than the whole of the bonuses and surpluses."—*The Insurance Guide & Hand Book, London, 1868.*

BERKSHIRE, Pittsfield, Mass.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

CHARTER OAK, Hartford, Conn.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, Hartford, Conn.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

CRAFTSMEN'S, No. 214 Broadway, New-York.
All profits payable to Policy-holders, annually, on contribution plan.

EQUITABLE, No. 92 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders, annually, on contribution plan.

GUARDIAN, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL, No. 231 Broadway, New-York.
All profits credited Policy-holders annually.

JOHN HANCOCK, Boston, Mass.
All profits paid to Policy-holders; dividends applied second year on contribution plan.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL, Springfield, Mass.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

MUTUAL LIFE, No. 146 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders, annually, on contribution plan.

MUTUAL BENEFIT, Newark, N. J.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

NATIONAL LIFE, Montpelier, Vt.
All profits paid to Policy-holders; dividends declared quinquennially.

NEW-YORK LIFE, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders annually, on contribution plan.

NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL, Boston, Mass.
All profits paid to Policy-holders annually, on contribution plan.

STANDARD, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

UNION MUTUAL, Augusta, Me., and Boston, Mass.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS', No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

WASHINGTON, No. 155 Broadway, New-York.
All profits paid to Policy-holders.

MIXED COMPANIES,

A PART OF WHOSE PROFITS ARE PAID TO STOCKHOLDERS.

"Stock Life Insurance, as an independent system, does not exist any longer. It only adheres in the barnacle way to the Mutual system."—*Massachusetts Commissioners' Report, 1863.*

"After the experimental stage of a Company is passed, and it will probably be in two or three years, if ever, the guarantee capital becomes perfectly unnecessary; and every cent which it costs more than the earning of its investment is a bootless extravagance and waste of the Policy-holders' money."—*Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Reports, page 63.*

"There can hardly be a happier set of capitalists on earth than one which has obtained a right, by perpetual charter, to insure lives, receiving from the proceeds, first, legal interest, semi-annually, on stock, as a sure thing, and secondly, twenty per cent. of what are called profits, that is, premiums proving to be surplus, forever."—*Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Reports, page 158.*

The capital (stock of Companies of this class when firmly established, are valued at from 400 to 500 per cent. over par value.

STOCKHOLDERS' PROFITS OVER LEGAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL.

ÆTNA, Hartford, Conn.
One and one-half per cent. on participating premiums: $78,654 paid Stockholders in 1867, being 134 44-100 per cent. on cash capital. No portion of profits secured to Policy-holders by charter or by laws.

AMERICAN TONTINE, No. 149 Broadway, New-York.
Incorporated 1868.
Stockholders entitled to ten per cent. annual interest, payable semi-annually, and profits on any business done on stock plan.

ASBURY, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.
Incorporated 1867.
Interest on capital, and twenty per cent. of profits payable semi-annually to Stockholders.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL, Albany, N. Y.
Twenty per cent. of profits credited to the Stockholders until guarantee capital redeemed.

BROOKLYN, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.
Twenty per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders. Only twelve per cent. interest paid.

CONTINENTAL, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.
Twelve and a half per cent. of profits over legal interest, payable to stockholders. $28,000 paid to stockholders in 1868, being twenty-eight per cent. on paid-up capital.

ECONOMICAL, Providence, R. I.
Twenty per cent. of profits to be applied to payment of stockholders' notes, and when these paid up, twenty per cent of profits, with seven per cent. interest, to be thenceforth paid to stockholders.

EXCELSIOR, No. 68 William-st., New-York.
Ten per cent of net profits payable to stockholders.

FIRST NATIONAL ECLECTIC, No. 25 Union-square, New-York.
Incorporated 1868—Twenty per cent. of profits to be credited to Stockholders.

GERMANIA, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.
Stockholders, after 1869, are limited to five per cent. on capital over legal interest.

GLOBE, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.
Interest on capital of $100,000 at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. "Twenty per cent. of the net profits to be set aside, to belong to the Policy-holders, and to be held by the Company as a permanent guarantee-fund, not to exceed $500,000; but the interest thereon to be paid annually to the Stockholders."

HOME, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.
Stockholders are now limited to 12 per cent. on capital, payable half-yearly. A reserve fund of $100,000 is to be made up out of profits at discretion of Directors.

GREAT WESTERN, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
Twenty per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders.

HAHNEMANN, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ten per cent. set apart for retirement of paid up capital of $200,000. Interest paid annually at 7 3-10 per cent. on $400,000 as the responsible capital, under Ohio general law.

KNICKERBOCKER, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.
Stockholders are entitled to *twenty* per cent. of the profits, besides an interest dividend on the capital. Dividends declared to Policy-holders annually, since 1861, after three payments made and applicable on the fourth year. Interest and profit dividends paid to stockholders on $100,000 capital, from 1853 to 1867, $139,4310 75. Total premiums received since organization, up to Dec. 31, 1867, $4,074,521 74, and total dividends declared to Policy-holders, $146,571 29; paid or allowed, $42,087 29.

MANHATTAN, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.
Seven per cent. interest on $100,000 capital, and one-eighth of the profits payable to the Stockholders annually, in cash. Residue of profits paid Policy-holders annually after three payments made. Total interest and profit dividends paid Stockholders from 1853 to 1867, $286,000. Total dividends declared to Policy-holders, $906,868 77, up to Dec. 31, 1867.

METROPOLITAN, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.
Ten per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders.

MUTUAL PROTECTION, No. 162 Broadway, New-York.—(Organized 1868.)
Cash capital $100,000; 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; 20 per cent. of net profits to be set apart and held by the Company as a permanent guarantee fund, subject to losses of the Company, interest upon which fund shall be paid annually, *pro rata*, to the Stockholders.

NATIONAL, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.
Ten per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders.

NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL, Newark, N. J.
Ten per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders.

NORTH AMERICA, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.
Interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on $100,000 capital, payable semi-annually. Stockholders to be also credited annually $2,000, as a reserve fund, payable to them upon retirement of the capital stock. One-eighth of remaining surplus payable to Stockholders annually, with interest dividend. Residue of profits credited to participating Policy-holders, and to be represented by scrip, redeemable, on reaching $500,000, to extent deemed advisable by board. Interest and profit dividend paid to Stockholders, 1864 to 1867, $75,000, exclusive of $8,000, reserve fund, credited to them. Amount of dividends declared to Policy-holders, outstanding and unapplied, $175,012 47.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL, Hartford, Conn.
Stockholders receive 6 per cent. on chartered capital of $100,000, only $16,000 being paid up. All residue of profits paid to the insured.

SECURITY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.
Twenty per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders under original charter, but the Stockholders have signed agreement under amended charter, limiting interest on capital to 12 per cent. per annum, currency.

UNITED STATES, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Twenty per cent. of net profits paid to Stockholders besides annual interest on capital. Capital lately increased to $200,000; charter authorizes increase to one million. Interest and dividends paid on stock, 1851 to 1868, $242,757 55. Amount of profit dividends declared to Policy-holders, now outstanding, reported to Massachusetts, at present value, $155,000. Policy-holders share in profits on Stock plan.

WORLD MUTUAL, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.
Twelve and a half per cent. of profits payable to Stockholders. None yet apportioned.

STOCK COMPANIES.

The following is a list of the Stock Companies which pay all the profits of the business to the Stockholders:

"To us it does not seem wise for any Legislature to farm out to capitalists the business of collecting and managing the funds provided by the people for their widows and orphans."—*Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Reports, page 157.*

"Human life is too sacred an interest, it has too many relations besides the pecuniary, too much of the value that transcends arithmetic, and we hear of too many exhumations to test the validity of life policies, to trust it to to the stock market like coal, copper or petroleum."—*Massachusetts Commissioners' Report, 1865.*

The value of the stocks of all well-managed "proprietary" companies in England, during past years, has run up to six or eight times their par value, while the policies never increase in value. There can be but one explanation for this, namely, that there were large profits in the business, which might have been, but were not, divided among the Policy-holders, who contributed to produce such profits.

"But the great objection, after all, to the Stock plan, lies at the foundation of the system. After a man becomes a Policy-holder in a Stock Company, he has no favors to expect from the Stockholders. Their interests are diametrically opposed to his. The public demand that their money shall produce something for themselves."—*Anon.*

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C.
(Jay Cooke & Co.,) chartered July 25, 1868—Capital one million, with power to increase on vote of Stockholders at annual or special meeting. None of the profits to be paid to Policy-holders.

AMERICAN POPULAR, No. 417 Broadway, New-York.
"No dividends to the insured are made by this Company until the lapse of the period of expectation on the premium age of entry, and the amount or proportion of such dividends then to be made is not specified in the charter or by law."—*Barnes' Report, 1868, p. 86.*

CONNECTICUT GENERAL, Hartford, Conn.
All profits payable to Stockholders on Proprietary Tables.

NEW-YORK STATE, Syracuse, N. Y.
All profits payable to Stockholders.

UNIVERSAL, No. 69 Liberty-street, New-York.
All surplus to be credited to the Stockholders, *pro rata*, but to remain in the hands of the Company as a "guarantee surplus fund," for the security of Policy-holders, until such fund shall amount to $1,800,000, which, with the capital, will make the sum of $2,000,000; thereafter all the profits may be divided among the Stockholders.

TRAVELERS,' Hartford, Conn.
All profits on proprietary tables paid to Stockholders, but the Company have prepared tables to insure also at mutual profit rates.

For all further particulars of Capital, Assets, Income, Expenditure, Premium and Dividend System, see "Underwriters' Life Insurance Chart, 1867 to 1868," Price Fifty Cents per copy. Published by
J. B. ECCLESINE,
Editor and Proprietor *Wall-street Underwriter*.
Office, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.
Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.
Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Loans negotiated.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS AND STOCKS.
The Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds of the City of New-York, and the New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates and bonds.
Interest on said bonds and stocks will cease on that day.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND BONDS,
Principal and interest payable in coin. For sale at 105 and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
5 PER CENTS OF 1874,
6 PER CENTS OF 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875,
7 PER CENTS, BOUNTY LOAN,
WANTED BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

INTEREST ON CIYT STOCKS.
The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid MONDAY, the 2d day of November, 1868, by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 227, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 495, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each.
According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.
ISAAC H. KNOX, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.
By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 5, 1868. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD Company Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st November, 1868, will be paid at my office No. 20 Broad-st. G. R. TAINTOR, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 135 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - $2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868, 3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - - 126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114	114⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅞	110
Coupon, 1881.....	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Reg., '62....	105⅞	106⅛	10-40 Registered.	103½	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112⅞	113⅛	10-40 Coupon....	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅜	111	Gold........	134⅜	134⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65,	110⅜	111	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	.....	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	109⅝	109⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE.

20 YEARS' 7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. COUPONS DUE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY.

The entire line of road constructed, and to be constructed is, from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles, (forming the only direct connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco,) and from Davis' Junction to Marysville, 45 miles, making a total of 105 miles. The road is finished to within seven miles of Sacramento, and will be in operation to that city next month. The Marysville branch, 45 miles, is in process of construction, the grading nearly completed, with one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased and on the way, and will be laid, and the whole road completed early the coming Spring.
The road is fully equiped with first-class rolling stock.
The earnings for the month of September on 46½ miles then in operation was $17,500, gold, exclusive of all construction traffic.
The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, or less than $22,000 per mile. The net receipts now are more than double the interest on the whole issue of Bonds, and when the road is completed it is estimated they will reach $125,000, gold, per month. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, including the lands at Vallejo, which are very valuable.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.
Proposals will be received in writing at this office for purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., and continuing for five consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof, will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.
A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 26, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BRO., Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.
RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.
THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors, free from taxation, payable on the 2d day of November next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL THAT CAN READ and write as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; also a seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing; good City references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 at No. 54 East 9th-st.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, LIVING in Maryland, wants a respectable woman, English or Scotch preferred, to do the cooking and dairy work, or the cooking and some washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 28 West 20th-st.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks of all kinds; excellent situations ready; American, English, Scotch, Irish, German, French, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age in an office; must be quick and correct at figures, write a good hand and have some experience. Address, stating age and salary expected, E. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress to growing children. One with best City references may apply between 10 and 2 to-day at No. 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE WITHout incumbrance, the wife to do two half day's work per week in the house. Call at the office of LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 39 Pine-st., between 9½ and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Coöperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française sachant coiffer et faire les robes desire trouver une place dans une famille Americaine. De bons renseignements peuvent etre donnes. S'adresser au No. 295 6eme-av.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
SEVENTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD.
On Madison, 4th and 10th avs., 96th, 97th, 110th and 111th sts.
MADISON-AV.—8 lots between 110th and 111th sts.
4TH-AV.—8 lots between 110th and 111th sts.
110TH-ST.—10 lots between Madison and 4th avs.
111TH-ST.—10 lots between Madison and 4th avs.
10TH-AV.—4 lots N. E. corner 96th-st.
96TH-ST.—22 lots between 9th and 10th avs.
97TH-ST.—8 lots between 9th and 10th avs.
The close proximity of this property to the Central Park and Boulevard commend them to parties wishing to purchase, either for investment or speculation. The lots are free from rock, even grade, and ready for immediate improvement. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ o'clock, at the private stables No. 95 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the most desirable carriages, horses, &c., to be found in this City, belonging to a private gentleman going abroad, viz.:
A two-wheeled large white chappel, entirely new this Spring, built by Brewster & Co.
A three-quarter wagon, in excellent order, but little used, built by Brewster & Co.
A full-spring Jagger wagon, nearly new, in fine condition, built by Bazzoni, of Newburg, to order.
Also, a depot express wagon, thoroughly built, fine extra finish, leather top, only used once or twice, built by Bazzoni, of Newburg, to order.
THREE VALUABLE HORSES, VIZ.:
One black horse, long tail, 16½ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness.
One bay horse, over 16 hands, long tail, a little over 6 years old, both very stylish, and together make one of the most elegant tandem teams in this City; perfectly sound and kind.
One chestnut horse, 16 hands, well bred, sound and kind in all harness.
One set four-in-hand harness, made by Wood Gibson; one tandem harness, one set English double harness, made by Pete, of London, quite new; one set single harness, fine robes, steel chains; rack, do.; head stalls, whips, &c.
The above are all to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. till day of sale.
ALSO,
The property of a gentleman who has no further use for it:
A chestnut gelding, "Border Chief;" perfect hunter, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse; well known with the Toronto fox hounds; 16 hands, 8 years old, perfectly sound, well worthy the attention of any gentleman desiring a perfect roadster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
The second large importing sale of G. A. JOSEPH & CO., consisting of the finest Sheffield plated ware, viz.: Tea and coffee sets, large and small salvers, cake baskets, cut bottle castors, coffee and tea urns, knives and forks in cases, spoons and forks, salts, napkin rings, butter pots, &c., &c. All to be sold without reserve, as the importers are about returning to Europe. The above will be on exhibition till day of sale.
N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to attend.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
Office No. 28 Pine-st.
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1868, AT 1½ o'clock on the premises, without reserve, at Northwood, Westchester County, N. Y., 1¼ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Rye, on the public road leading from Rye to the capital of the county, White Plains:
15 VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND, from 4 to 16 acres each, beautifully situated, and overlooking Long Island and Long Island Sound. The land is from 100 to 150 feet above high-water mark, and fronting and in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Eaton, Drake, Stevens, Abbott, Mathews, Macy, Cragin, and others; one hour by rail from the City of New-York. All the plots have been arranged with great care, each having a beautiful frontage and site, healthy location and good neighborhood. Also, a dwelling-house with 16 rooms, stable, carriage-house and other outbuildings.
Sale without reserve.
Parties desiring to attend the sale will be provided with a special car, free of charge, which will leave at 11½ A. M. from New-Haven Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., on day of sale, and will, on their arrival at Rye, be provided with conveyances to and from the grounds free of charge.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, or to ANDREW WILSON, JR., Esq., on the premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence,
No. 16 5TH-AV., between 8th and 9th sts.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite in figured reps, Buhl cabinet bronze mantle clock, bronze chandeliers, Turkish chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, Butterkoffer, maker; oak extension dining table, oak chairs, oak buffet, black walnut hall stand and chairs, black walnut cabinet, black walnut library desk, black walnut library bookcases, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, etageres, oil-paintings, engravings, mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, &c., velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, a large quantity of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, if not previously disposed of at private sale:
WEST 32D-ST.—The substantial two-story and basement brick building Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 32d-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs., and directly opposite Hudson River Railroad depot; building is 125x98.9 feet, covering the entire lot, is in good order throughout, and has independent walls both sides, and suitable for a pork-packing house, storage, or any business requiring space and light; lots 125x98.9 feet.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, IN FEE, NO. 71 WEST 49TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST 49TH-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 71 West 49th-st., north side, 63 feet 2 inches east of 6th-av., and adjoining Columbia College property. House is 19.5 by 45 feet, contains every convenience, and is in perfect order, with party walls both sides. Lot 19.5 front, 21.9 rear by 80.5 in depth, and is in fee.
For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the handsome three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 45 feet in depth, in good order, and has the conveniencies, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom:
123D-ST.—House and three lots on south side 123d-st., 30 feet west of 2d-av., lots 25x½ block each; house contains 11 rooms and the modern improvements, and is in good order.
AVENUE A—Eight lots on the east side of Avenue A, comprising entire front between 120th and 122d sts.; on the corner of 122d-st. are 2 two-story and attic high-stoop frame houses, filled in with brick and in first-rate order; adjoining the avenue, 2 two-story and basement cottages.
121ST-ST.—Fourteen lots and gore on the north side of 121st-st., commencing 98 feet east of Avenue A, and running to the Harlem River.
122D-ST.—Twelve lots and gore on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 98 feet east of Avenue A, and running to Harlem River.
WEST BROADWAY—Premises No. 49 West Broadway, southeast corner of Thomas-st., 25x50.
THOMAS-ST.—Premises No. 25 Thomas-st., immediately in the rear of the West Broadway property, and forming a letter L, size 25x100.
COUNTRY SEAT AT PELHAMVILLE.
Handsome Italian villa and about sixteen city lots at Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes from the City on the New-Haven Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depot, and is finely laid out with fruit and shade trees.
116TH-ST. (100 feet wide)—Three-story and basement brick house and lot on north side of 116th-st., 182 feet west of Avenue A; house is in perfect order and contains all the modern improvements; 60 per cent. on mortgage.
106TH-ST. (100 feet wide)—Three two-story high-stoop frame cottages and lots on south side of 106th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as Nos. 5, 6, 7 Cottage-place; the houses have sub-cellars, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and are in perfect order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT-ST., formerly known as the "Old Pewter Mug Beer-house."—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as No. 7 Frankfort-st., near Chatham-st. There is a two-story brick house on the front, and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. The premises will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on 1st May next, at $2,500 per annum, payable monthly in advance. For further particulars inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 41 West 29th-st., near Broadway:
All the furniture in the above house, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, etageres, black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, elegant carved black walnut bedsteads, armoirs, worktables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c., with an assortment of kitchen utensils.
Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF DISTILLERY ON WEST 28TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable premises known as the Distillery, Nos. 261 and 263 West 28th-st., together with the engine boiler, tubs, &c., &c., being 28 feet front by 68 feet deep.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
to close an estate, the valuable premises known as Nos. 261 and 263 West 27th-st., together with all the utensils of a distillery, in perfect order, consisting of a boiler, 9 tubs, 5 vats, 1 copper still, column pipes, 1 goose tub, 1 steam pump, 2 hand pumps, &c.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Auctioneer, No. 9 John-st.
AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS belonging to the estate of Daniel Devlin, Esq., on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., on the premises, corner of 138th-st. and Bloomingdale road. The sale will include two of the finest specimens of the variegated American century plant; also of camellias, azaleas, cacti, roses in pots, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 24 Duane-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 A. M., CLOSING SALE of the finest and most recherche line of Dutch bulbous roots of the season, all in fine order and consisting of the usual variety of roots, hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, jonquils, iris, &c.; the whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 24 Duane-st.
THIS DAY, AT 12 M., OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany desks, nine twelve-feet tables, &c., all in good order, to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of EDWARD BEHREND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
NOTICE OF SALE—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 28th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction rooms of WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt; that is to say: About 225 pieces of Muslin, Shirts, about 162 dozen Lawn Hankerchiefs, about 15 dozen Kid Gloves, about 10 dozen Merino Vests, about 8 pieces Mode Barege, 213 dozen Taffetas, Gloves, about 30 pieces Donna Maria, about 10 dozen French Half Hose, about 123 dozen Shirt Fronts, about 5 pieces Black Cluny, about 42 pieces Organdies, about 21 pieces Black Jak Lace, about 90 pieces French Cambrics, about 74 dozen Lace Handkerchiefs, about 108 dozen Veils, about 166 pieces Black Thread Lace Veils, about 63 pieces Guipure Lace, about 214 pieces Cluny Laces, about 78 pieces Cluny Insertion, about 97 pieces Silk Lace, about 37 pieces Edging, about 102 pieces Black Beading, about 112 pieces Mechlin Net, about 35 pieces Brussels Net, about 48 pieces Black Illusion Quilting, about 36 pieces Black Tarletans, about 22 pieces of Argentines, about 42 pieces Black Crape, about 97 pieces Illusion, about 34 pieces Malines, about 5 pieces Cluny Barbs, and about 27 dozen Silk Cravats.
JOHN TODD, Assignee of the estate of E. Behrend, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:
42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.
Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
693,200 DOLLARS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS, BY ORDER OF H. L. HULBARD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:)
$693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s, of 1862, 1864, 1866 and 1881. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.
Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day of sale, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. BOOK SALESROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7 o'clock P. M.
MR. ANDREWS' LIBRARY.
The private library of John Andrews, Esq., of Belle Grove, La., comprising a choice selection of English and American Books, among them Audubon's Birds, 7 vols.; Audubon's Quadrupeds, 3 vols.; Abbottsford Waverley, 12 vols., full calf; Dickens' Works; Cooper's Novels; Froissart's Chronicles, illuminated, Bohn's edition; Gilray's Caricatures; Irving's Works; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., half calf; McKenny's Indians, 3 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopædia, 16 vols.; Penny Cyclopædia, half calf; Prescott's Works, 15 vols.; Kendall's War with Mexico, colored plates; Waverley Novels, 48 vols., half calf, Edinburgh edition, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, OCT. 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 18 Hicks-st., corner Montague-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of handsome furniture, splendid rosewood piano, (Boardman, Gray & Co.,) pier mirrors, fine gas chandeliers and gas brackets, (new style,) couches, sofas, easy chairs and etageres, library tables, centre tables, large hall stand and chairs, walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair and spring mattresses, a large lot of woolen blankets, spreads, linen sheets, toweling, table-cloths, &c., large walnut pillar extension table, buffet and chairs, china, cut-glass ware, cutlery, plated ware, &c., kitchen utensils, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; a few valuable engravings (artists' proofs); a choice assortment of German and French wines, &c. N. B.—The above has been a bachelor's establishment, and the furniture, bedding, table appointments, wines, &c., are all of the best.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:
10,000 gray blankets.
1,700 bed sacks.
2,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.
The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.
If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee;
The valuable four-story and basement brick house and lot No. 77 Hudson-st., near Harrison-st. Also the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 23 North Moore-st., near Varick-st. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Nassau-st.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. will sell on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the splendid private residence, No. 510 7th-av., near 41st-st., all the elegant furniture contained therein, consisting of first-class rosewood and black walnut suites, and everything pertaining to a fully furnished four-story house, the same having been used only by a small genteel family and for a short period of time. Catalogues at our office on Tuesday, and at the house early on the morning of sale. N. B.—The house for sale.
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF
Super fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, &c. On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., just landed and for absolute sale; also a fine lot of silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon,
50,000 TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during November, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook in a private family; understands every kind of cooking, English and American, both meats and pastry; 3½ years' reference from her last place; will go to the country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing, or will do general housework in a small family; is a good laundress; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; does all kinds of family sewing; makes boys' clothes; would take care of a growing child or wait on a lady; City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 4 West 16th-st., her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with two and a half years' City reference from her last place, a situation as nurse; is willing also to do plain sewing or chamberwork; a good home, at moderate wages, desired. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a respectable private family; one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged woman of experience; has most unexceptionable City reference from doctors and ladies; would like to make engagements by the week or month. Can be seen for the next week at No. 15 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid; would be willing to assist with the washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 302 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 19 West Washington-place, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also trimming, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; between three and four years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do light housework; good references; wages, $12. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse or fine washer; has good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and baker for the City or country; best of reference. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands the business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse, who has had much experience in the care of young children; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very capable person; can take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by the bottle; has the best of City reference; No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; or housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, having the best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 339 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a private school; her kitchen maid will go if wanted; City or country; excellent reference. Call at 265 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or either, and has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry; makes excellent bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at 344 6th-av., in the rear, above 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, to go by the day or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has twelve years' reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 23 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 432 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of a grown child; good City reference. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock at present employer's, No. 34 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a young woman who has lived in my family for six years. I recommend her as an excellent servant; her character is unexceptionable. Apply to OGDEN HAGGERTY, No. 26 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as seamstress and chambermaid; understands operating on Singer's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Address RACHEL, No. 245 South 1st-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can give reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 320 East 34th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chambermaid; she is willing to make herself useful and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain sewer, or would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 342 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a girl of 18 to take charge of a child or wait upon a lady: she has first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 460 West 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 427 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN GOING OUT by the day or the week, would like one or two more engagements for young ladies' dressmaking. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman; is a good cook and baker; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting and fine linens thoroughly; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 325 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or willing to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 162 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress in a private family; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of reference; City or country. Can be seen, for two days, at 333 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman in a private gentleman's family; good references if required. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and laundress; good references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 Charlton, near Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family, in City or country. Call at No. 349 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is a good baker; no objection to assist at washing; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 146 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as chambermaid and fine washing, or waitress; six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family: understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 755 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 486 2d-av., over the fancy store. The best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse. Call at No. 234 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is willing to assist in washing. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; the best of City reference for honesty, capacity, &c. Call at No. 324 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; takes care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET WORK for a very worthy woman to go out three or four days per week to do washing and ironing. No. 225 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would be willing to take in a few gentlemen's washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 404 East 18th-st., second floor, No. 11, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid in a private family by a young woman highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 266 6th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference. Apply at No. 154 East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family in the country; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 340 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few gentlemen's or a family's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing; understands French fluting and doing up of gentlemen's fine linens in first-class order. Apply or address LAUNDRESS, No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing, at her own home; or would go out by the day. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 159 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 317 East 31st-st.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN would like the care of one or two children and sew, or to wait on an elderly lady; first-class City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st., or address M. A. PAINE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has one of her own; City reference; no objection to the country. Apply this week, at her present employer's, No. 106 the fourth door from 4th-av., in 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing if required; understands her business: has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as a good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, and do all the washing of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 231 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a practical housekeeper, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, either in the City or country; best of references given as to character, honesty and qualifications. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 104 Division-st., corner Allen.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork in a private family; is an experienced operator; can dress ladies' hair; is kind to children; the best City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman, as seamstress; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine; she is also a good milliner; has best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent as monthly nurse, or to take care of an invalid; first-class reference as to capability, &c. Address E. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 440 8th-av., rear house, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, TIDY and respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; or would do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 Perry-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 342 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family as good cook or as laundress; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, bread, cake and pastry; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; would assist with the washing; reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 316 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson, a situation as seamstress or ladies' maid; can do all kinds of sewing, and furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; willing to wash for a baby; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class colored girl as chambermaid, and, if desired, to assist in the laundry; has the best references; advertises from her last place. Apply, from 10 till 2, to-day, at No. 520 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on an invalid or old lady, or would take care of children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 752 7th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., West.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, and is capable of doing ladies' finery and fluting, and has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing. Apply for two days at No. 241 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough dressmaker and competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; three years' best City reference given. Call at 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine; is willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, No. 62 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as competent nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or first-class waitress; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 49 East 31st-st., one door west of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of grown children; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 435 East 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 247 East 25th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a permanent situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; or as regular waitress; City reference. Call at No. 453 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or take care of children; good City references. Can be seen at No. 476 9th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman (English) as nurse for an invalid, or chambermaid and seamstress; is competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, as seamstress and to mind children, or would do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 106 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do plain cooking, washing or ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 442 8th-av., front house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse, or to do sewing or waiting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and plain sewer, or wait on a lady and plain sewer; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 222 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework; understands her business thoroughly, and for washing and ironing cannot be excelled. Apply at No. 101 7th-av.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO WANT TO LEARN dressmaking, cutting and fitting, $5; learning to operate Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, $1. Apply at No. 295 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; City reference. Call at No. 339 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Protestant; is accustomed to the entire charge of a baby; has City reference. Call at 209 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse, and would make herself useful; good City reference. Inquire No. 353 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call from 8 to 2 o'clock at No. 209 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS lived five years with her present employer, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; is industrious and obliging. Call for two days at No. 204 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Call at her present employer's, No. 416 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference for four years. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has first-class references. Apply at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY AMERICAN WOman, to take a child to wet nurse. Address No. 384 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation for chamberwork and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 200 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to do fine washing and chamberwork; good City references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands it in all its branches; is a first-class fluter; prices reasonable; best City reference given. Call at 200 West 24th-st., second floor.

SIMM'S FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants' Agency, No. 152 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Male and female supplied at the shortest notice to fill every capacity.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and shirt collars; best of City reference from her last employer's, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on a bottle, and do plain sewing; has nine years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 7th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, a place as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and French fluting; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A first-class woman of about 30; is an excellent cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, boning, larding, good baker, &c.; best of five years' testimonials from her last place in City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and plain sewing; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 341 East 12th-st., third floor front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with the best City reference, a situation; is willing to assist in the kitchen; understands waiting and the care of silver thoroughly. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as good plain cook; also by a young girl, who understands waiting and chamberwork; both in one house; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, creams, pastry, soups, games, &c.; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 2 Astor-place, in dye store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; has good City references. Call, from 10 to 4, at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN HER FIFteenth year, a situation in a respectable family to assist in taking care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 475 7th-av., second door from 39th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended Protestants and others; nurses, seamstresses, laundress, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer, waitress or housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; is a good baker; will assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; the best of City recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 312 6th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' reference. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (Welsh) girl as chambermaid, plain sewer, fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress; has best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as waitress or chamberwork and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a hotel or private family, or as thorough chambermaid in a boarding-house. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook and seamstress in a private family; can do fine French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 516 East 14th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and sauce; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 99 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, and to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objections to assist with chamberwork and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 348 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 29 7th-av., in the basement of the U. P. Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 30 Essex-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; good references. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant married man; understands the management of green-houses, hot-houses, hot and cold graperies, the cultivation of vegetables and the care of fruit trees, lawns, and everything belonging to a gentleman's place; has four years' recommendation from his last employer. Address E. J. C., gardener, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR superintendent; a married man in prime of life, with no incumbrance; of steady habits; is a Scotchman who has been trained to the best system of agriculture from boyhood; references satisfactory; none need apply except a gentleman with a first-class place. Address R. J. R., Paterson Post Office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, or to take charge of a gentleman's place, by a married man and wife, no incumbrance; the wife as laundress or to take charge of milk and butter; fully understand their business; three years' reference from last employer; with cottage. Address M. G., Englewood Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man, farmer and understands the culture of all kinds of fruit trees and vegetables, and is a good milker, and understands the care of horses and duties of a useful man; wife is a good cook, and does washing and ironing. Address M. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom, who understands the care of horses, or would go as groom; will be found obliging, sober and steady. Call or address J. A., No. 353 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class young man of long experience, with the very best of City reference from his last employer, who has just sold out. Call at or address No. 116 West 18th-st., in the private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A a single man, who understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at the drug store, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., for S. Y., will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address or call on JOHN, at Mr. Sanders' harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a highly respectable Englishman; would prefer where there would be apartments with the stable; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 531 3d-av., or by note to T. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Address P. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; the best of reference from last employer. Call on or address W. S., No. 73 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference from his last place. Call or address W. N., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant coachman; reference given which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Call or address, for two days, A., harness establishment, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and good vegetable gardener; has the best testimonials from his late employers. Address R. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as waiter in a private family; can give unexceptionable reference; has lived in one family eight years. Apply at 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City references. Address P. O. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended; is not afraid of work. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener on a gentleman's place in the country by an American; single; understands care of horses; best reference. Call at No. 593 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as porter; can give good City reference. Address J. F. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HATS AND CAPS.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' Furs, at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk Common Council.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicia District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.) JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of Friday, Oct. 30, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers.—Specification No. 42—Unfinished outlet sewer in 33d-st. and 1st-av., with branches in 31st-st. and 32d-st., and in 1st-av. Specification No. 43—In 4th-av., between 132d-st. and Harlem River, with branches in 132d and 133d sts. Specification No. 44—In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts. Specification No. 45—In Christie-st., between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and 4th, and in Gay, between Christopher-st. and West Waverley-place. Specification No. 46—In Vandam-st., between Greenwich and Macdougal sts.; in Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts.; in Watts-st., between Greenwich and West sts., and in Washington-st., from Vestry to and through Laight to near Greenwich-st. Specification No. 47—In 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Stone-block pavements—In Avenue A, from Houston to 14th-st.; 53d-st., between 2d-av. and East River; Lewis-st., from Houston to and through 8th-st. to Avenue D; Prince-st., from Bowery to Broadway, and 5th-st., from 6th to 7th avs. Plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate and individual Shareholders of Bank Stock for the year 1868, have been delivered to me, and that all Taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A reduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 23, 1868.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

WM. H. McKINNEY, Registrar.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX BLANCK, of the City, County, and State of New-York; DAVID BLANK, of Holly Springs, State of Mississippi, and EMIL BLANK, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 14th day of November, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNARD P. WOODS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES LEWIS DANZEGAR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Lewis Danzegar, of the town of Hunter, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Catskill, this 24th day of October, A. D., 1868. GEORGE R. OLNEY, Assignee.

o28-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON GREENFIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thompson Greenfield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

o28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID VREELAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Vreeland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1868.

o14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,125.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Dunham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868.

o28-law3wW* MORDECAI S. MARSH, No. 238 West 22d-st., New-York City, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL MESSMORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 27, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE N. DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George N. Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. MARKHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Markham in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEO ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leo Zimmerman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o14-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. BOURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th October, 1868.

o21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD P. RUNDLE and FREDERICK W. JONES, bankrupts.—No. 1,743.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard P. Rundle, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York, and Frederick W. Jones, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharges and certificates thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of October, 1868.

o28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTOFF FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustoff Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1868.

o21-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

HORATIO F. AVERILL, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 169 Broadway, New-York. o21-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS DE COURCY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Denis De Courcy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

o21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James M. Badger, of the County of ——, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

R. MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

OCT. 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Aaron Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Henry D. Hoyt and Frederick T. Hoyt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN G. DAVIS, Assignee.

o14-law3wW* No. 23 Walker-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON B. ODELL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nelson B. Odell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868.

MOSES M. ROBINSON, Assignee,

o14-law3wW* No. 59 William-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Horace Brooks, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ARCHIBALD W. SPEIR, No. 68 Wall-st., City of New-York.

o14-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. PARKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew J. Parker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

o21-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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